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BY JAMES G. HASSON.

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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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Dress Trimmings, Cloaks, Suits, Wraps, Jackets, in largest variety. Address letters to

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1794. 1889.

Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
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Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for."—R. T. Schmitton, Dickson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."—Benjamin M. Johnson, M. D., Thomas Hill, Mo.

"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel."—Mabel C. Hardy, Delavan, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
COR. CENTRE AND SAMPLE STREETS
EBENSBURG, PA.
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. A bath room has been connected with the shop where the public can be accommodated with a hot or cold bath. Bath tub and everything connected therein kept perfectly clean. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

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YOUNG MEN
ADDRESS
SHERMAN TELEGRAPH CO
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SITUATIONS GUARANTEED.

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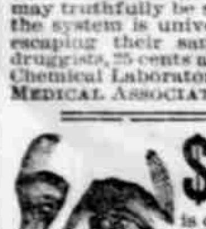
Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2902 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

--ELY'S-- CATARRH
CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
Charles S. Gill, Proprietor.
Table unsurpassed. Remodeled with office on ground floor. Natural gas and incandescent light in all rooms. New steam laundry attached to house.
Cor. Wood St. & Third Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,
RELIABLE REMEDY
For Sick Stomach,
For Torpid Liver,
Bilious Headache,
Costiveness,
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. Sold by druggists everywhere.
Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

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LORETTO, PA,
IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200.
March 26th, 1886. tf.

SALESMEN WANTED
To Solicit Orders for our Choice Nursery Stock
We have steady work for honest, sober, industrious men. Salary and Expenses, or Commission, if Preferred. We grow a full line of fruit and hardy ornamental stock, including the new and rare sorts. Everything strictly first-class. Satisfaction Guaranteed to Customers and Agents. The business is easily and quickly learned. State age. Name this paper. Address, R. G. CHASE & CO., 1430 South Penn Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100 Page Pamphlet 10c.

When you want posters printed call at this office.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

Deliberate Cruelty of Which Many Fathers Are Guilty.

Is woman the equal of man? The question has been asked many thousands of times and answered with fierce negatives, which, however, have been growing fainter and fainter as civilization has progressed. Generally speaking, the greater the degree of civilization of the individual man the more willingly does he concede that woman was created the equal of the other sex, though with different qualities. But there are few believers in the equality of the sexes who carry their opinions into practice even in their own families. Theoretically the girls of a family are entitled to have as much spent on their education as is spent on that of the boys; to have the same care bestowed upon fitting them to fight this world's battle as is bestowed upon the boys; to have a business or profession chosen for them and to be fitted for it; to be furnished with capital to the same extent with the boys, and, finally, to share alike with the boys in the partition of the family property on the death of the parents. In how many Canadian homes is this equitable treatment of the daughters carried out? In few, we opine, and the better off the parents are in this world's goods the worse are the girls likely to fare.

It is too much the habit of fathers to spend all their means in pushing along their sons, leaving the daughters to take the chances in the matrimonial lottery. Hence we often see a son launched into the world with abundant capital, the benefit of his father's financial backing, and what is better still, the incalculable advantage of the experience of men and affairs gained by the father in a long and successful business career. What does the father do for the sister of this young man? If the father is lucky enough to possess a managing wife, he marries her off early to some young fellow with apparently good prospects. He gives her a dowry not at all proportioned to what he has given the son, and then he is gathered to his fathers. Twenty years afterward the son has made his mark in the world. He is a well-off man with a growing and expensive family around him. He can see ways for all the money he has, and more, in setting up his own sons, and he has nothing to spare—or, which comes to the same thing, thinks he has nothing to spare—for his sister. She, poor woman, has not been so lucky. Her husband has not been successful, or perhaps he has died after providing her with nothing but a family of children. She finds herself at forty already old and looked upon as a failure, though perhaps she has more of her father's business tact than fell to the lot of her brother. But there she is, as poor as a church mouse, while her brother, having taken the major part of the possessions of the family, has plenty. If the brother does as much for her as to take her boys into his office the world will applaud his generosity.

Discrimination like this is being practiced every day in thousands of homes. If there is to be discrimination among children, should it not be in favor of the girls instead of against them? What is the good of admitting the equality of the sexes if the people who admit it act towards their own offspring as though they did not believe it? And where do these people stand who, maintaining that women are the weaker vessels, rob their daughters in order to better equip their sons? If the sons, in consideration of having the major part of the family money spent upon them, undertook to care for their sisters in the event of the latter requiring help, there would be some element of fairness in the arrangement. But sons do not undertake any such thing. Even if they did undertake it they might fail to carry out their engagements. It would be better all around if all the children of a family were treated alike rather than that the seed of future bickerings should be sown by unfair preference of one before another.

This is a side of the woman question which can not be reached by law. It is the outgrowth and survival of the time when women were chattels, and were bought and sold like so many sheep. Custom sanctions the deliberate cruelty of which the father is guilty who sacrifices his daughter's earthly future in order that his son may carry on the business and the home in the old style. Every one of the political disabilities of women can and will be soon removed. But the removal of this social wrong will be a work of many years. The sexes will be equal in the eyes of the law for a long time before public opinion can make them equal in the eyes of fathers.—Toronto Globe.

It Had No Terrors for Him.

"So this is my claim, is it?" mused the new-comer. "My good man, I don't wish to put you to any trouble, but you're on my patch of ground."

"I am, hey?" said the fierce looking Oklahoma squatter. "My friend, d'ye see that inclosure staked off thar the other side of the cabin? Well, that's my private buryin'-ground, an' it's full o' fellers that thought they hed a claim on this ranch."

"I see it," replied the visitor, carelessly, "and it doesn't scare me any. I umpired ten base-ball games in Detroit last year," he added, with a capacious yawn.

"Fer heaven's sake, mister!" exclaimed the squatter, his face turning frightfully pale and his knees knocking together, "give me five minutes to pack up my traps and light out!"—Chicago Tribune.

—George W. Childs was a very successful book publisher in Philadelphia before he bought the Public Ledger, with which his name has been identified for a quarter of a century. He began life as an errand boy in a book house, and eventually became proprieto.

OUR PECULIARITIES.

Max O'Rell Pays His Compliments to the Indispensable Spittoon.

American houses are furnished very luxuriously, and for the most part with exquisite taste. Here you see the influence of woman in the smaller details of life; indeed, at every step you take you see that woman has passed that way.

The luxury displayed at receptions, dinners and dances surpasses European imagination. At a ball given in New York in the month of February, 1888, the walls were covered with roses, which did not cost less than $10,000. When one considers that the supper, and every thing else, was on the same scale it becomes doubtful whether such luxury is to be admired. I was present one evening at a dinner given in the large dining hall at Delmonico's restaurant, in New York. We were eighty-seven guests at an immense round table. The center of the board was covered with a gigantic star of flowers—roses, arum lilies and heliotrope. At that season lilies were worth a dollar each, and all through the winter the price of roses was from a quarter to two dollars apiece, according to kind. The Americans at this feast estimated the star of flowers at six or seven thousand dollars.

At a dinner party given recently at Delmonico's, I heard that each menu had a chain attached, consisting of pearls and diamonds, and valued at $1,000.

In houses, in clubs, in offices, one can not help admiring the ingenious forethought, the wonderful care with which the smallest wants and the slightest conveniences of life have been studied; it seems as if there were nothing left to desire.

It is impossible, however, in speaking of American interiors, to pass over in silence a certain eye-sore which meets our eye at every turn.

The most indispensable, it appears, the most conspicuous at any rate, piece of furniture in America is the spittoon. All rooms are provided with this object of prime necessity; you find one beside your seat in the trains, under your table in the restaurants: impossible to escape the sight of the ugly utensil. In the hotel corridors there is a spittoon standing sentinel outside every door. In public buildings the floors are dotted with them and they form the line all up the stairs.

The Americans, used to these targets from the tenderest age, are marvelously adroit at the use of them; they never miss their aim. I saw some really striking feats of marksmanship; but perhaps the best of all at the capitol in Washington.

The Supreme Court of Judiciary was sitting. As I entered an advocate was launching thunders of eloquence. All at once he stopped, looked at the spittoon which stood two yards off, aimed at it, and Kerrron—craahk—ptu! right in the bull's eye. Then on he went with his harangue. I looked to see the seven Judges and the public applaud and cry bravo! Not a murmur, the incident passed completely unnoticed. Probably there was not a man in the hall who could not say to himself: "There's nothing in that. I could do as much."—From Max O'Rell's "Brother Jonathan."

FAMOUS WOMEN'S HANDS.

Bits of Gossip Evidently Collected by a Bright Newspaper Woman.

Mrs. Langtry's hand is as delicately veined as a leaf, and makes one loth to part with it after clasping it.

The hand of Ella Wheeler Wilcox looks as if the good, hard shake of a brawny hand would crush it, bones and all.

Despite its jewels, Modjeska's hand shows marks of early struggles. It is a strong hand, however, full of character.

The symmetry of Adelina Patti's hand is lost sight of in its dazzling display of jewels. She spends a fortune in gloves.

Mrs. James Brown Potter has a slender hand, with shapely digits, which are daily manipulated by a manicure.

When "Marion Harland" puts her plain, honest hand in yours she seems to say: "Here's my hand, and my heart's not far off."

The only marked difference between Sara Bernhardt's hand and a skeleton's is that one is invested with flesh and blood and the other isn't.

Miss Frances E. Willard has a good, honest hand, whose hearty grasp seems an echo of the cordial greeting which she bestows on all whom she meets.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has a sensitive hand, whose touch makes the blood bound faster through one's veins. She is authority on the subject of gloves.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has a good, motherly hand, made for use. It has been a true and trusty companion in its family relations, chastening as well as caressing.

So soft and sensitive is the hand of the pretty Mrs. George Gould that it seems formed to minister to grief and pain, as well as to the wants of her two young Wall street magnates.

A manicure to Miss Chamberlain is as great a necessity as a well-fitting gown, and every tiny half-moon on the pink-tinted nails is as jealously preserved as if it was a diamond crescent.

Mary Anderson never tries to squeeze her hand into a No. 5 glove, believing that there is more comeliness in a hand which preserves the form intended by its creator than one in a perpetual squeeze.—Chicago Journal.

Dude Got the Quarter.

Dude (to chance acquaintance)—That shabby-looking fellow is making right for us. Bet he wants to borrow money. He, he! I'll get ahead of him. Please, sir, can't you lend me a quarter or a dime to get something to eat?

Shabby Fellow—Certainly (hands out a quarter). Now, young man, if you are through begging of this gentleman I would like to speak to him. He is one of the depositors in my bank.

THE FRENCH CREOLES.

Some of the Peculiarities of This Simple-Minded People.

The French Creoles of the lower class are a hand-to-mouth class of people, purchasing the stick of wood to-day and the handful of herbs that are to cook and season their potage, filling their small market baskets with innumerable pinches of this, that and the other, laying in a few sous of sugar and coffee at a time, and—going next day, for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and doing identically the same thing, in saecula saeculorum. Dislike to the accumulation of household goods, to well-stored cellars and pantries, to generous abundance, to picturesque profusion, to the essentials of a large-handed hospitality even within the narrow limits of their neighborhood acquaintances, an ant-like economy and abstemiousness, a curious juxtaposition of eternal self-restraint and a passion for sensations, colors, sounds, perfumes, fantastic sensualities, an instinct for microscopic money-getting wedded to an instinct that has filled New Orleans with noble institutions for the poor, the blind, the sick, the world weary; a passion for novels and for splendid churches, a fond endurance of rigors of cold and hunger for the brilliant efflorescence of caremeprenant and carnival, a voluntary exile from all laughter and joy that their feet may twinkle a night or two on the mirrored floors of the masque balls down in Chartres and Royal streets; such are the fragments of sweet and bitter herbs that go to make up part of the paradox of Creole character and communicate to it an indefinable piquancy and strangeness by their thick bars of light and shadow.

The chief charm of the character is a touching gentleness and benignity that blends all other characteristics and permeates the whole constitution of the native Creole. There is something elegiac, tender, dreamy about the race, a remnant or recollection of earlier and better days, an aroma of exile coming from old colonial times, when so many emigrated from the gay fatherland to the trackless wilderness of Louisiana, seeking their fortunes. Disappointment seems to have impressed itself as a trait of heredity on their spiritual make up; a brooding languor has spread from the luxurious climate through the limbs and constitution of the immigrants, the adventurous spirit of the marvelous brothers Bienville, Iberville and Sauvalle, laid under perpetual embargo by a Chinese wall of swamp, bayou and bogue, has sunk into a curious psychological numbness and content with surroundings; geography, exploration, literature, research, travel (beyond the inevitable transit to France once in a lifetime) are unknown luxuries to these lotus-eating folk, and in their way they are as still in their sunny sorrows as the sun-loving alligator that haunts their streams.

The customs, games and sports of these exiles are full of reminiscences of the fatherland, mingled with odd accretions and aftergrowths, a clinging conservatism, a poetic susceptibility. There are songs and Christmas customs smacking of Gascony, Provence, Champagne, San Domingo, Franche-Comte, such as linger in Canada and form touching links with the folk over the sea.—J. A. Harrison, in Autrefois.

DISCOVERY IN TEXAS.

Unearthing an Old Burial Ground of Indians and Aztecs.

A discovery of immense archæological interest has recently been made near Painted Cave, on the Southern Pacific railroad, about the junction of the Pecos and the Rio Grande. Mr. Vandervoort, who owns a farm near the town mentioned, found on his place after a recent wind-storm a large cottonwood tree blown down and leaving the roots exposed. In the earth loosened by its fall and upheaved by its spreading roots he noticed a round object, which upon inspection proved to be a human skull. The skull was that of the Aztec. After two or three feet had been removed almost every upheaval of the spades brought to light a bone or weapon or other object.

There were a great number of arrowheads, both of stone and of glass, in the manufacture of which the Aztecs excelled. But to set at rest all doubts as to what people the bones had belonged the peculiar weapon of the Azatian race was found. This weapon is a short metal axe, with blades of glass. The metal is supposed to be copper, but the specimens are tarnished, incrusted by age and burial. Several shields are among the relics, and on being cleaned were found to be of brass, each skillfully engraved with an owl. Copper knives and stone tomahawks are abundant, and there are twenty or thirty head-bands of ebony, silver and copper. There is also a helmet or casque of thin silver with a small hole in the top. The head-dress of an Aztecan officer was a helmet with a topknot of feathers. Silver armor for legs from knee to ankle was found near the helmeted skull. One bony hand still clutched a dart with three copper points, and held it so firmly that it was necessary to keep hand and all. Another ghastly object was a pair of clenched jaws, holding beneath their discolored teeth a small image engraved on agate. This must have been the likeness of a god thrust into the mouth. A number of gold and silver pendants and a quantity of Aztec currency were picked up. This latter consists of bits of tin in shape like the letter T.

Among the human bones were mingled those of several animals, too small to have been cattle—horses were, of course, unknown—and too large to have been dogs. They were those of ocelots, trained by the Aztecs for the hunt and for battle. That the ocelots took an active part is shown by the fact that the jaws of one held the severed skull of an Indian, while the teeth of a second were fastened on a thigh bone. In turn a tomahawk was still sticking in his partially-cloven skull.—Del Rio (Tex.) Letter.

ONLY A COLLAR;

Or, Eighty-Seven Minutes in a Dry-Goods Store—A Comedy from Life.

"Oh, wait a moment, Flo, I want to step in here and get me a collar; it won't take me but just a moment."

So they went into Linnen & Cotten's, and, after stopping at various counters to pricesome ribbon, gloves, lace, fans, hair-pins, buttons, silk, chenille, Saxony, passamentrie and slippers, none of which they had any idea of purchasing, they found themselves at the collar and cuff counter.

"Let me see some collars, please," said Bessie.

"All linen?" asked the clerk.

"Oh, yes, certainly, all linen."

"Square or round-cornered?"

"I hardly know. Let me see both kinds. What kind do you like best, Flo?"

"O, I don't know, really. It don't make much difference."

"No, so it don't, for—"

"What number, miss?"

"Oh, let me see. I declare if I don't always forget just what number I do wear. Thirteen, I think. What number do you wear, Flo?"

"Twelve and a half."

"Do you? I shouldn't think I'd wear a larger number than you, would you?"

"I don't know."

"I suppose my neck is—No, I don't want so high a collar as that. Do you like a high collar, Flo?"

"I hardly know, really."

"Of course it depends altogether on the kind of neck one has. Mine is as long as a stork's."

"Oh, *Flo!*"

"It *is!*"

"How ridiculous! I think—"

"Here is a lower collar, miss."

"Oh, that's *too* low. Don't you think so, Flo?"

"It *is* rather low, really."

"Of course it is. I always—oh, look at these handkerchiefs back of us! Aren't they *lovely?*"

"Aren't they? I do love a pretty handkerchief!"

"So do *I*. A real neat—"

"How do you like this collar, miss?"

"Oh, I don't like three rows of stitching at the top; do you, Flo?"

"Two rows look better, I think."

"So do I. Let me see some with two rows."

"Yes'm; here's one."

"Yes, I see, um-um-um—somehow, I don't just like that either; do you, Flo?"

"I don't know, really."

"Looks so kind of—of—I don't know just how, but I don't like it. The stitching is so far apart; don't you think so, Flo?"

"I don't know but it is."

"Let me see something with only *one* row of stitching. Oh, I don't like that; do you, Flo?"

"I don't know, really."

"It don't look like it was all linen; does it, Flo?"

"No, I don't believe it does."

"I'm sure it isn't. I've a notion to get some ruching and let the collar go; would you?"

"Oh, suit yourself, dear."

"Do you like ruching?

"Oh, yes."

"I believe I will get it."

They spend half an hour at the ruching counter and then race back to the collar department, and finally emerge from the store in just eighty-seven minutes after they enter it, Bessie having by this time concluded that she "didn't believe she'd get the collar to-day, anyhow," and she doesn't.—Time.

KISSING THE LADIES.

Once a Very Popular English Mode of Polite Salutation.

Nicolaus de Bethlen, a pupil of Dr. Basire at Alba Julia, visited England during the winter of 1663-4, and relates the following in his "Autobiography": "Being unaware of the fact that it was customary in England to kiss the corner of the mouth of ladies by way of salutation, instead of shaking hands, as we do in Hungary, my younger brother and I behaved very rudely on one occasion. We were invited to dinner to the house of a gentleman of high rank, and found his wife and three daughters, one of them married, standing in array ready to receive us. We kissed the girls, but not the married ladies, and thereby greatly offended the latter, but Duval, (a French Protestant clergyman) apologised for our blunder, and explained to us that when saluting we must always kiss the senior lady first and leave the girls and children to the last; after dinner it was considered sufficient to kiss the hostess only in recognition of the hospitality received." Thereafter, he adds, he and all his traveling companions, with the exception of one, who could not be prevailed upon, complied most scrupulously with the rules of etiquette. Bethlen moved in the best society in London. He was received by Charles II. "in publica solenni audientia" surrounded by a throng of noblemen; he called on the Dux Eboracensis, Rupertus Palatinus Rheni, and many noblemen of high rank. At Oxford he was entertained and made very much of by the professors, who, he informs us, spoke Latin with difficulty. In fact everybody in England, he tells us, considered it a great torture to be obliged to speak Latin, and he was, therefore, compelled to air his broken English, which he had picked up at Leyden under the tuition of a poor Englishman.—Notes and Queries.

Very Unobtrusive Piety.

"Spotcash, who is that gentleman that went out of the store just now?"

"Rev. Mr. Goodman. I thought you knew him, Oneprice. He is our pastor."

"Your pastor, Spotcash? Are you a member of a church?"

"Of course I am. I've been a member for twenty years."

"And I have been in partnership with you for fifteen years and never suspected you!"—Chicago Tribune.

A TALK ON DRESS.

Why It Does Not Pay to Buy Goods Just Because They Are Cheap.

In the first place, always buy the best of every thing. It costs more in the first place, of course, but is cheaper in the end. Let me prove it to you. We will say you wish to buy an ordinary woolen dress. You see two pieces of cloth, one a twilled flannel at fifty cents, and the other a soft cashmere at eighty cents. You say you can not afford the latter price, so you buy eight yards of flannel, paying five dollars for having it made up, the total cost being nine dollars. After wearing it a month or so you find that it knots up in ugly little rolls, catching every particle of dust and lint, and the more you brush it the rougher it gets. After awhile, however, these little knots wear away, and leave a thin, coarse, sleazy foundation, which soon gives out at the elbows and seams. In four months your dress is fit for nothing but the rag bag, and you are obliged to get another, paying another five dollars for having it made up. Thus your dresses alone in four months have cost you eighteen dollars. On the contrary, the cashmere, which would cost a total of eleven dollars and forty cents in the first place, would, with reasonable care, last you fully a year, shedding dust and dirt like a silk, and always looking bright and fresh. And when no longer fit for you it would make over into a nice little play dress for your six-year-old. Do you not agree with me now that the best is the cheapest? I have seen women going around in dingy, faded dresses, apologizing for their appearance by saying: "My dress is just a cheap thing, you know, part cotton, and it has faded dreadfully; but I couldn't afford any thing better!" I tell you that you can not afford to buy any thing which is cheap! You will surely lose in the end, and will be obliged to wear faded and shabby clothes in the meantime.

In the second place, dress plainly. It is for the wealthy to wear trimmings and jet and beads and gimp and fandangoes. These are all very beautiful and becoming when one can afford to buy the best; but to copy them, as you must, in cheaper goods and materials, they are worse than nothing. Because you admire a set of Russian sable, worn by a daughter of Crœsus, as she rolls by in her carriage, don't spend your precious ten dollars in imitating it in monkey skin. It deceives no one, and only makes you ridiculous. A bit of real sealskin around your neck, or soft, velvety otter, would be far prettier. A long time ago I went to buy a muff and the salesman persuaded me into taking a black fox skin at a dollar, assuring me that "no one could tell it from the genuine lynx." The idea of having a muff which every one would think was lynx pleased by my girlish vanity (I was younger then, dear sisters), and I bought it. I had carried it just six weeks when the fur began to come out, and I soon found that my precious "lynx" muff was slowly growing bald! I could not afford another; so, in despair, I bought a bit of black astrachan for forty cents (it only required a quarter of a yard), made a little cover, and slipped my poor muff inside. A coquettish little knot of cherry-colored ribbon, peeping out from one of the holes, kept it from being too somber, and in this way I have carried it for two winters, and am beginning to fear that I am doomed to carry it yet a third, as it is just as good as ever. I learned a lesson, however, which I shall never forget—that it is far wiser and more satisfactory to buy a more modest material, and have it the best of its kind, than to spend the same amount of money on a cheap imitation of something that is far beyond our reach. Let alone cheap things of all kinds! A tawdry bit of gilt lace or tinsel never improves a dress, but rather stamps the wearer as shabby-genteel. A plain, dark dress, neatly made and fitted, and finished simply by a dainty white ruffle at neck and wrists, looks far more lady-like than one decked out with cheap ornamention. If this seems too severely plain and somber to suit your fancy, twenty-five cents invested in some becoming ribbon, to give you a touch of brightness, will not be spent amiss. But before I leave this subject I will merely remind you that the world of fashion is beginning to realize the beauty of simplicity, and some of the most elegant and expensive dresses worn by the belles of Fifth avenue are the tailor-made gowns, almost Quakerish in their plainness, worn with linen collar and cuffs.—Minneapolis Housekeeper.

Vertigo Caused by Nicotine.

M. Decaisne has laid before the French Academy of Medicine the results of various investigations relating to the vertigo peculiar to smokers. From this it appears that the numerous experiments made in this line have proved that nicotine contracts the muscular coat of the vessels, and that vertigo is due to the exaggerated contraction of the arteries of the brain—the patient experiences a feeling of emptiness in the head, so much so that he seems as if about to faint, every thing turning around and his ideas becoming confused. M. Decaisne has further ascertained that these phenomena are chiefly found in smokers above fifty years of age, and especially in those habitually accustomed to smoking before meals; he has also known several of these persons to be treated for cerebral congestion, and even for disease of the heart, with the result, as might be supposed, of increasing the symptoms, the proper treatment consisting in absolute abstention from the weed, and some slight laxative with bitters.—N. Y. Tribune.

—A Providence man defied his mother-in-law and they had to bury him without an inquest. There wasn't enough left of him for the coroner to sit on.—Drake's Magazine.

NEW PARROT STORY.

One That Discounts the Ordinary Yarn About Eleven Thousand Times.

A well-known New Yorker has had an adventure which discounts by 10,999 the average conventional parrot story. He was fond of knocking about in out-of-the-way quarters of the world, and left ship on the Central American coast with a party of comrades to explore the wilderness. During a cruise of several months the entire ship's company—a merry crew—had devoted their odd hours in singing to a parrot. The sailors had lost no opportunities, and taught the bird all the seafaring lingo, and a few more or less elegant expletives besides. When the exploring party had bidden the bird and the sailors good-bye they plunged into the heart of the tropical forest. After twenty-eight miles of mortal effort they reached their camping-place for the night. Just as the sun was going down they were startled to hear in the primeval silence a familiar voice calling down from the top of a tall palm: "Avast there! Yo, heave ho!" It was the ship's parrot. But before they could recover their startled senses the faithful bird, having flown ahead to prepare this unexpected treat for its chums of the voyage, fluttered down to the top of a dead stump near by, and with a shrill call, summoned thousands of the little green paroquets of the country. It is said that eleven thousand of them were counted, as they circled around the great gray African oracle on the stump, and finally took their places on the ground row after row. The explorers looked on in dumb amusement. When the feathered assemblage became quiet, the ship's parrot burst into the words of a familiar song, and, to the inextinguishable laughter of the travelers, the consternation of the rest of the tropical world, and the delight of the festive precentor, the whole of the eleven thousand paroquets, with one mighty burst of song, broke into "Nancy Lee."—Ballou's Magazine.

HUMOROUS.

—Love is blind, they say. Before marriage he certainly is, and after marriage he needs to be.—Somerville Journal.

—Patient—"I'm not afraid to die, doctor, but I do dread being buried alive." Doctor (cheerfully)—"Don't let that worry you. I'll see that you ain't."

—Scene—A lonely spot on a dark night. "Would the gentleman be so kind as to assist a poor man? Besides this revolver, I have nothing in this wide, wide world to call my own."—Boston Saturday Gazette.

—The second period of the earth's existence, which is to end with the going out of the sun's light, will terminate in about thirteen million years. We speak of this matter in time so that our friends may get in their hay.—Martha's Vineyard Herald.

—On the Other Side—The Countess of Carlsea—"It won't be long, my dear, before you'll lose that slight American twang and become a thorough-going Briton." Her daughter-in-law—"Hi 'opes you think Hi am trying me best, me leddy."—Judge.

—Still come the yarns by wire and mail
Of men a century old
Whose sight has not begun to fail
Whose step is light and bold;
Who take their ten-mile morning walks
Then nimbly dance a jig,
And split a cord of hickory blocks
While the wind blows through their wig.
—Oil City Blizzard.

"—Angelica, you mustn't ask Mr. Finlay Place into the parlor. You know we are all torn up with house-cleaning." "Well, he won't mind that." "But there is only one chair in the room." "Oh, that doesn't make any difference, mamma."—Toledo Blade.

—"You poor little boy! On the streets in rags such a day as this. Have you no home?" "Yes'm, I live in that house on the other side of the street." "You have no mother, have you, little child?" "Yes'm; she and forty other women are in there now making embroidered nightgowns for the Zulus."—Chicago Tribune.

—Wicked Boarder (on Sunday)—"You do not read Sunday papers, I believe, Mrs. DeGoode?" Mrs. DeGoode (severely)—"No, I do not, and I am grieved to find that you do." "I was only going to say that this copy of Sunday Scandal has a two-column account of that minister who was arrested for improper—" "Oh, if there is any thing in the paper about ministers, that's different. Thank you."—Philadelphia Record.

—"So you want a place on the staff?" inquired the editor of a comic paper. "Have you had any experience?" "Not on a regular paper," replied the applicant; "but I have been cracking jokes all my life." "Umph!" returned the editor. "Any references?" "Nobody except Miss Giggle," he answered, with a blush; "she once said I was too funny for any thing." "In that case I guess you're too funny for us."—Puck.

—Bobby has been imparting to the minister the important and cheerful information that his father has got a new set of false teeth. "Indeed, Bobby," replied the minister, indulgently; "and what will he do with the old set?" "Oh, I s'pose," replied Bobby, "they'll cut 'em down and make me wear 'em."—Harper's Bazar.

—Friend (to sick man)—"Don't you find the long days lonesome, John, confined as you are to your bed and easy chair?" Sick man—"Lonesome, friend? That doesn't express it. Why, the gas collector called this afternoon with a six months' gas bill, and I paid the bill and put my arms around his neck and called him brother."—N. Y. Sun.

—"Brother Dumley, do you suppose I can get your wife to give our Young Ladies' Domestic Economy Association an address on housekeeping or something of that sort? Her books and magazine articles are so much admired that I think she must talk delightfully." "Oh, laws! my wife can't talk." "Why, what's the matter with her?" "She's all write."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 14, 1889.

The aggregate of the cash contributions for the Johnstown sufferers up to Monday evening amounted to $2,874,272.

The President on Monday appointed Thos. J. Morgan, of Rhode Island, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Vice John H. Oberly, resigned.

A Washington journalist says that the impression has gone abroad that this is a very religious administration. A number of clever hypocrites have taken to dressing like ministers and writing religious sentiments on their cards. They try this especially on Private Secretary Halford, who is a very serious, devout and reverential sort of a fellow.

Returns from the election of School Superintendants in all the counties of Indiana last week have been received and Democratic gains are conceded. Two years ago the election resulted in the the choice of forty-two Democrats and fifty Republicans. Now the Democrats have secured forty-nine Superintendants, the Republicans forty-two and the Independents one, a net gain of nine for the Democrats and a Republican loss of ten.

The registration bureau at Johnstown have completed their labors and the number of survivors registered is between 19,500 and 20,000. To be added to this number are those who left immediately after the flood estimated at 1,000. A census made two weeks before the flood for the publishers of a directory of Johnstown and surrounding boroughs, made the population a few hundred less than 30, 000. As near as it can ever be ascertained, the loss of life in the flood may be put down at 10,000.

The wholesale destruction of road bridges in the central counties of Pennsylvania visited by the the late disastrous floods, says the Philadelphia *Record*, will necessitate heavy expenditures for repairs. The farmers, who are the largest taxpayers, have also been seriously damaged by the loss of buildings and growing crops. In this state of affairs it would be good financiering on the part of county authorities to borrow money for these extraordinary expenditures, and thus distribute the drain on the taxpayers over a series of years. The credit of the counties is good, and money is cheap.

In order to get a complete necrological report, General Hastings has asked Judge Advocate Rodgers, of the Philadelphia National guard, to attempt the preparation of a list of the dead and missing from the day of the flood till the present and to supplement it daily by the reports that come in. Colonel Rodgers will, therefore, take supervision of the morgues at Johnstown and instruct those in charge to see to it that a minute description of every body be taken and registered, and at the same time some articles of clothing be retained as a means of identification. He hopes in a short time to be able to furnish an approximately correct list of the dead.

Dr. Sibbett, the State Inspector, who is in Johnstown, on Saturday evening estimated the number of dead found up to that time at 2500. In the morgues about Johnstowm the number of dead are reported as follows: Two hundred and nineteen at the Fourth Ward School, 28 at the Presbyterian Church, 182 at the depot, 128 at Morrelville, 825 at the St. Columbia Church in Cambria City, 13 at Haws, 52 at Millville, five at the First Ward, Millville; 118 at Kernville, making a total of 1,570. The morgues above and below Johnstown, had not at that time been visited by the Doctor, but from reports furnished he believes at least 900 bodies have been recovered outside of the localities mentioned.

That staunch Republican journal, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, is a disgrace not only to the party it professes to represent but to the State of Missouri. Here is what it said in an editorial a few days ago: "There is far too much soliciting of alms in this country under conditions which do not warrant such proceedings. The State of Pennsylvania is one of the wealthiest in the Union, and can easily supply the aid which the Johnstown sufferers need. They are a part of her own population, and as such are entitled to assistance at her hands on the plea of justice, rather than of charity. It is right and proper that all her people should contribute equally as taxpayers to alleviate such a misfortune. The rest of the country is under no obligation to share the burden with her."

Secretary Windom has, in deference to a wide expression of condemnation refused to accept the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury, that it would be unlawful for the Catholic University of America, that is to be established in Washington city, to bring from Europe a corps of instructors The matter has been referred to the Attorney General and if he decides the opinion of the Solicitor to be good law the officers of the University will go to Congress in order to get an amendment to such an absurd law. The opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury follows a decision of Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, who held that a Presbyterian clergyman from Scotland, named Walpole Warren, could not be permitted to land here under an agreement to preach the Gospel for a stated salary. It need hardly be urged that neither the promoters of the law nor Congress ever intended to put clergymen and professors of theology in the same category with laborers imported to compete with American workingmen in mines and factories.

Governor Beaver's proposal, as a substitute for calling the Legislature together to deal with the Johnstown problem says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, is meeting with anything but a flattering reception. His objections to convening the Legislature are singularly untenable. At first the Governor was reported as saying that the floods rendered transportation of the members to the State capital impossible for an early date, which is simply puerile and absurd. The next argument made by him against an extra session was that to appropriate money for the Johnstown sufferers would be unconstitutional. This is equally irrelevant. As a matter of truth and fact, the State is not being asked to make a charitable appropriation for Johnstown or any other point to the extent of a single penny. On the contrary, what is wanted is that the State shall appropriate money for its Board of Health to discharge the duty rightfully falling upon it of cleaning the bed of its streams, removing the debris which threatens pestilence, and doing other proper State work which is now being done out of the funds specifically contributed by the generous public to clothe, house, feed and financially aid the unfortunate survivors of the dread calamity.

In place of the State keeping the Johnstown sufferers, it is the money of the Johnstown sufferers which is now doing State work. Nobody pretends that an appropriation for the Board of Health would be unconstitutional.

To attempt to fathom the motives which lead Governor Beaver to reject the proposal for an extra session is waste of time. The public are not so much interested now in the peculiar mental turn which leads the Governor to view the matter differently from nearly everyone else, as in the fact that if he does not act, serious and forever regrettable complications are likely to arise. The Governor's only alternative proposition, to which he pins his faith, has the misfortune of being about the only really unconstitutional, and possibly impracticable, one offered. He would have the State Treasurer advance $1,000,000 as a relief on the bonds of 300 volunteer citizens. The people of the State who want to see the utmost promptly done for the sufferers would not criticise even this, if it were not offered as something so much easier and more constitutional than the extra session But as a matter of fact it has the fault that the loan would not be authorized by the Constitution; that if the bonds were to be several, in place of joint, that is to say only for $5,000 each the State Treasurer might consider the possibilities of some of the signers becoming insolvent before the Legislature could be got together two years hence to make the loan a gift; while if the bond is a joint one it makes each signer liable for the whole amount of $1,000,000.

The public have acted nobly in their contributions for the relief of Johnstown. It is plain to everyone that there is a feeling of deep irritation and annoyance at Governor Beaver's refusal to take the simple course of getting the Legislature together and securing at once a direct appropriation. If he can get his bond-loan scheme through at once, the people, even now, while not likely to see wherein it is at all better or as desirable as a direct appropriation, will, still on account of the sufferers, bid him God-speed. But if, as we fear, he is to dally with the matter, then, indeed, he will have a responsibility upon him the full extent he has apparently yet to realize.

Act, Governor, act!

It will be two weeks to-morrow (Friday) since the flood in Johnstown, and still the work of clearing away the debris and the finding of human bodies goes on. Thousands of men are employed on the wreckage, but the work seems to move slowly and it will take weeks and months to clear away the wreckage and place the streets of the town in a passable condition.

System and organization have taken the place to a great extent of the loose and disjointed work of the first few days, but the immensity of the task will furnish employment for hundreds of men for months to come.

It was definitely decided on Monday that the State shall undertake the work of clearing away the debris and a contractor named O'Donnell, was directed by Governor Beaver to employ 2,000 at once on the work. The money needed will be furnished by the State Treasurer, who will be indemnified by a bond from Governor Beaver, to the Treasurer in the sum of $1,000 000 and the guarantee signed by 200 wealthy men throughout the State who have signified their willingness to become responsible provided the next legislative fails to make an appropriation far the work undertaken. The work under the State began on Wednesday, under the direction of Adjutant General Hastings, who will carry out the plans of the State Board of Health.

The health of the people up to this time has been good, although it was feared that the foul oders and accumulations of filth would cause disease and that an epidemic would follow, but Dr. Groff of the State Board of Health has issued a bulletin in which he says:

> The general condition of health in Johns and vicinity is excellent. No epidemic disease of any kind prevails nor is it expected that any will arise. The whole region has been divided into convenient districts and each placed under a sanitary officer. The State Board of Health is prepared to meet all emergencies as they arise. The air is wholesome and the water generally pure. If the good people of the devasted district will go on as they have so nobly done for the past week in their efforts to clean up the wreckage, good health will certainly be maintained.

A terrible conflagration has swept the business portion of the town of Seattle, Washington Territory, out of existence. Sixty-four acres of wooden buildings went up in flame and smoke and $10,000,000 of property vanished in fifteen hours. Seattle is a town of 10,000 population. It is beautifully located on fair Puget Sound, and its advantages are great in the matter of lumber, grain, fish and mineral products.

An Inferior Dam.

Johnstow, June 7.—A. M. Wellington, with F. P. Burt, associate editor of the *Engineering News*, of New York, has just completed an examination of the dam which caused the great disaster here. Mr. Wellington states that the dam was in every respect of very inferior construction and of a kind wholly unwarranted by good engineering practices of 30 years ago. Both the original and the reconstructed dams were of earth only, with no heart wall, but only riprapped on the slopes. The original dam, however, was made in rammed and watered layers which still show distinctly in the wrecked dam. The new end greatly added to its stability, but it was to all appearances simply dumped in like an ordinary railroad fill, or if rammed, shows no evidence of good effect from it. Much of the old part is standing intact, while adjacent parts of the new work are wholly carried off. There was no central wall of puddle or masonry, either in the new or old dam. It has been the invariable practice of engineers for 30 or 40 years to use one or the other, if building high dams of earth. It is doubtful if there is a single other dam or reservoir in any other part of the United States of over 50 feet high which lacks this central wall. The reconstructed dam also bears the mark of great ignorance or carelesss, being made nearly two feet lower in the middle than at the ends. It should rather have crowned in the middle, which would have concentrated the overflow, if it should occur, at the ends instead of in the center. Had the break begun at the ends the cut of the water would have been so gradual that little or no harm might have resulted. Had the dam been at once cut at the ends when the water began running over the center, the sudden break would have been at least greatly diminished, possibly prolonged, so that little harm would have resulted.

The crest of the old dam had not been raised in the reconstruction of 1881. The old overflow channel through the rock still remains, but owing to the crest in the middle of the dam, only five feet of water in it instead of seven feet was necessary to run over the crest, and the rock spillway, narrow at best, had been further contracted by a close grating to prevent the escape of fish, capped by a good sized timber, and in some slight degree also by a trestle foot bridge. The original discharge pipes at the foot of the dam had been permanently closed when reconstructed, and this, while a minor matter compared to the other mentioned, further reduced the possible rate of maximum discharge The net effect of all these differences of condition was that the dam as it stood was not much safer against excessive floods, apart from its inferior construction, than the original dam would have been with a crest only 2½ to 4 feet high above the bottom of the rock spillway, instead of 7 feet.

It is impossible to say if the riprapping of the new part of the dam was as good as the old or not, since it has not been wholly carried away. A large amount of the old riprapping and slope wall still remains intact, and is of excellent quality. It does not appear that there was any great amount of leakage through the dam before it broke. Destruction came from water flowing over the top.

Mr. Wellington said that no engineer of known and good standing for such work could possibly have been engaged on it, since in the particulars mentioned it violated the most elementary and universally understood requirements of good practice. He did not believe that any other dam of equal height had ever been constructed in this country wholly of earth without some kind of special protection against leakage or abrasion by water in the center of the dam.

The estimates of the original dam indicate that it was made about half earth and half rock, but if so there was little evidence of it in the breaking dam. The riprapping was merely a skin on each face, with more or less loose spauls mixed with the earth. The dam was 72 feet above water, 2 to 1 inside slope, ½ to 1 outside slope, 20 feet wide on top. The rock throughout was about 1 foot below the surface. The earth was pretty good material for such a dam if it was to be built at all, being of a clayey nature, making good puddle. To this the fact of its standing intact since 1881 must be ascribed, as no engineer of standing would have ever tried to so construct it. The fact that the dam was a reconstruction of one after over 20 years' abandonment made it especially hard on the older part of the dam to withstand the pressure of the water.

Cambria Works May Move.

"The question of moving the Cambria Iron Works to another point has been discussed informally," said President E. Y. Townsend last (Thursday) night, "but no action of any kind has been taken. There has been one proposition made that the bulk of our plant should be established at Erie. The advantages of that point are the products of our works could be shipped direct into vessels, and ore from the Lake Superior mines could be landed at the furnaces without any reshipment by car. It is true on the other hand, however, that our coke would cost more at Erie than at Johnstown.

"It has also been suggested that we should transfer our interests to St. Louis. There we would be able to supply with iron and steel the West and Southwest, which are the growing sections of the country. But, as I say, it is only suggestion that has been heard so far. Before we can do anything at all we must know just how much of our Johnstown plant has been destroyed and how much is intact. Care for the welfare of the poverty-stricken and dead at Johnstown has prevented us from devoting our attention to our own losses or our own future prospects."

It is said that the plan of moving the works to the eastern seaboard has also been proposed. This would be a move in the same direction as that taken by the Pennsylvania Steel Company in transferring a part of its plant to the banks of the Chesapeake Bay, in Maryland. It is urged that in the future the iron and steel works of the United States must look to other countries for a sale of their products, and for foreign trade the seaboard offers the greatest advantages. The three points which have principally to be considered are cheap ore and fuel and facilities for shipment to the centres of consumption.—*Phila. Record.*

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded Trial Bottles free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Charles H. Litchman, once Secretary and Treasurer of the order of the Knights of Labor, was bought at toe lasg election to turn in for Tippecanoe and boodle too and for Protection to American Labor (with a big P). The price has been paid at last, Mr. L. having been on Tuesday appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department, with headquarters at Boston.

The Financial Part.

Johnstown, Pa., June 9.—There was an important meeting here to-day at which were present Governor Beaver, Colonel Schoonmaker, Messrs. William McCreery, S. S. Marvin, H. I. Gourley, W. R. Ford, J. B. Scott, Thomas M. King, Mr. McCoy, Captain W. R. Jones, Adjutant General Hastings, Reuben Miller and Sheriff McCandless. A general discussion of the situation was had. The Governor indulged in a long talk reviewing the situation and making many suggestions. Mr. William McCreery, Chairman of the Relief Committee, then made a long statement and said he thought it was time the relief committees were relieved of the work of clearing away the debris by the State. The Governor said all the necessary money could be raised. That there were 200, men who would become responsible for $5,000 each; that he would give his bond to the State Treasurer for $1,000,000 with those 200, men as bondsmen, and the State Treasurer would then pay out the $1,000,000 for the necessary work. When the Legislature met the money withdrawn from Treasury could be appropriated

He said that the money already subscribed should be used entirely for the relief of the sufferers, and the money from the State Treasurer should be used for restoring the vicinity to its condition before the flood. All debts already contracted for the removal of debris should be paid, but all money paid out for this purpose from the relief fund shall be refunded, so that every cent subscribed for relief of the stricken people shall be used for that purpose alone.

The Governor has $250,000 in his hands now for the relief fund. A committee of seven well known men o. the State will be appointed to distribute the relief fund and the present relief committee is to continue the work of relief till the commission is appointed. After the commission has been appointed the future operations of the Pittsburg relief committee rests with it.

In an interview to-night Governor Beaver said that he had been over the entire flooded district and found the supply depots all well filled, but they must soon be replenished. "I found the streams filled with debris and accumulated drift," said he, "in which there is a possibility of human bodies being imbedded, with a strong probability that if they are allowed to remain they will endanger public health. It more firmly impresses on my mind the fact that the police powers of the State must be exercised to restore things to their normal condition. The funds which have come into my hands in such large amounts and from so many quarters outside of the State, and which have been imposed upon me as a sacred trust, will be expended wholly and absolutely for the benefit of individual sufferers. No part of it will be expended in work which is legitimately the domain of the State under its police powers. This I wish to emphasize so that all contributors to the fund may fell assured that their money will be judiciously and economically expended for the benefit of suffering humanity, and not to the work which should and will be undertaken by the State or municipal authorities."

Few Women are Left.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* writing from Johnstown on Friday last says:

One of the peculiar things a stranger notices in Johnstown is the comparatively small number of women seen in the place. Of the throngs who march about the streets searching for dead friends there is not one woman to ten men. Occasionally a little group of two or three women with sad faces will pick their way about, looking for the morgues. There are a few Sisters of Charity, their black robes the only instance in which the conventional badge of mourning is seen upon the street. In the parts of the town not totally destroyed, the usual number of women are seen in the houses and yards.

But as a rule women are a rarity in Johnstown now. This is not a natural peculiarty of Johnstown, nor a mere coincidence, but a fact with a dreadful reason behind it. There are so many more men than women among the living in Johnstown now because there are so many more women than men among the dead. Of the bodies recovered there are at least two women for every man, besides the fact that their natural weakness made them an easier prey to the flood. The hour at which the disaster came was one at which the women would most likely be in their homes and the men at work in the open air, or in factory yards, from which escape was easy.

Children are rarely seen about the town, and for a similar reason, they are all dead. There is never a group of the dead discovered that does not contain from one to three or four children for every grown person. Generally the children are in the arms of the grown persons, and often little toys and trinkets clasped in their hands indicate that the children were caught up while at play and carried as far as possible toward safety.

Johnstown when rebuilt will be a city of many widowers and few children. In turning a school house into a morgue the authorities probably did a wiser thing than they thought. It will be a long time before the school house will be needed for its original purpose.

All in One Week.

At least $55,000,000 worth of property in this country was swept out of existence by fire and flood within a week—that is, from the 31st of May to the 6th of June, covering the period of greatest flood destruction and the Seattle fire. *Bradstreets*, in a conservative estimate of the losses by the floods, makes the total amount $44,250,000, of which $30,000,000 is in the Conemaugh valley, $5,000,000 at Williamsport, $5,000,000 in Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia, $1 250,000 to railroads in four other States (other than Pennsylvania Railroad in Conemaugh valley), $500,000 to coal mines, $1,500,000 in Southern New York, and $1,000,000 in Juniata valley, Pa. To this must be added the losses by the Seattle fire, which are estimated at $10,000,000. It is too early yet to make an accurate computation of the losses either by flood or fire, but enough is known to make it certain that the country is over $50,000,000 poorer than in was before the last day of May. And it is to be considered in connection with this great loss that up to Saturday night—eight days after the calamity—not less than $2,500,000 had been contributed in cash for the relief of the sufferers, and probably $500,000 in stores. This is a world of sin and sorrow and great and noble deeds.—*Pittsburg Post.*

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge, Munday Esq., County Atty. Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice but was cured by timely use of this medicine Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1. at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Of the 334 inmates in the Fulton, Mo., insane asylum, but one is a woman.

—Mrs. Alice Durkin, escaped from the insane apartment of the almshouse at Pottsville, Pa., jumped in front of a train on Monday and was killed.

—A woman (Mrs. Broadway) has the monopoly of all the bill-posting done in Chicago. She covers 2,000,000 square feet of bill boards each week.

—A Pittsburg insurance agent says that where a flood victim's life was insured for his wife, and both perished, the problem will be to ascertain which died first.

—A Pottsville man convicted of theft, has been given a new trial on the grounds of an outsider having taken a seat among the jurors during the recent tornado in that city, which was not noticed in the exciting moments of its duration.

—The first bank in the United States was the Bank of North America, chartered by Congress at the instance of Robert Morris in 1780, and by the State of Pennsylvania in 1781, with a capital of $400,000. It is still in existence in Philadelphia.

—According to inexorable statistics, the number of people annually choked to death in England while eating is greater than the number of people killed on the railways. And yet the English are said to be the slowest eaters in the world.

—James Poole, who recently finished a nine years' sentence in the New York State Prison for a shooting affair, shot and probably fatally wounded Thomas Burns, a rough character, in Mott street, New York, on Monday night. The shooting is supposed to be the result of an old feud between the men.

—Last Tuesday afternoon, while J. W. Perry was taking out a marriage license at Franklin, Venango county, he was arrested on the charge of forging a check which he had induced a Franklin tailor to accept in payment for his wedding outfit, and in default of $500 bail he was jailed. The marriage is indefinitely postponed.

—Four men were instantly killed at the Gayland mine, at Pipmouth, Luzerne county, Pa., on Monday morning, by the caving in of a roof. Their names are: Reese Lloyd, Patrick Curley, William Williams and Matthew Davis. Two Poles had their legs cut off and will probably die. Insufficient propping of the roof was the cause.

—A large number of relics of the Johnstown disaster were picked up at Portsmouth, Ohio, in the floating drift. At Sciotoville a pocket-book containing $5 26, a set of silver spoons marked "S. Y.," a bank book of the First National of Johnstown, with a credit to Nathan Dyer, and two locks of hair, mementos of loved ones, were found.

—The Pittsburg *Dispatch* tells this flood item: A Newfoundland dog saved the life of Maggie Fitzgerald, who lived on Cinder street. The animal was on a house top, floating with the flood, when he saw her struggling in the water. He made three attempts before he succeeded in pulling her on to the roof. Both were rescued near Morrellville.

—A breathing well has been discovered near Eagle Flat station, 110 miles east of El Paso, Tex. It is an abandoned artesian well, 800 feet deep, but the tubing is still intact in it. For 12 hours each day a furious gust of air rushes into the tubing, and the next 12 hours an equally strong gust rushes out. This occurs with the utmost regularity, and, so far, no break has been noticed in the regular occurrence.

—A man down in Atlanta, Ga., carries two Irish potatoes with him all the time. He has a reason for it, too, and here it is in his own language: "Irish potatoes carried in the pockets cure kidney troubles and relieve rheumatism. I did not believe it until an old gentleman at Marietta insisted on my trying the remedy, and I have found it most efficacious. It relieved me of lumbago, and I carry one in each pocket now as a preventive."

—The Pittsburg *Post* says: "A melter from Shoenberger's mill named Dill, his checkered woolen shirt still rolled up his grim arms, stood on the river bank near the Sixth street bridge from morning till night His old mother and father and a sweet little sister had dwelt in Johnstown, right in the teeth of the flood, and he was insane with the thought that he would see their bodies come floating by. His cries and mutterings were pitiful."

—On Wednesday morning Peter Sawyer, of Carthage, Pa., had a quarrel with his wife and struck her a heavy blow on the head with a hammer. She ran screaming from the house and Sawyer ran out the back door to the barn. Assistance soon came and after caring for Mrs. Saywer a search was made for the husband. He was found in the barn dead, having hung himself to one of the timbers with a small rope, it is not yet known whether the womans injuries are dangerous or not.

—A Pittsburg paper of yesterday says: Miss Nellie Donahue, employed in a cracker factory, visited Allegheny Cemetery with some lady friends Monday, and, having the key of her employer's vault, they went down into it. She accidentally pulled down one of the slabs on which a corpse was resting, and the marble crushed her foot, causing her to faint. Her friends managed to replace the corpse and carried Miss Donahue to the open air. Amputation of the foot will probably be necessary.

—Five Indians recently appeared as witnesses in a land case at Los Angeles, Cal., one of whom, Juan Sabera, claimed to be one hundred and twenty years old, and said he was twelve years of age when the San Gabriel Mission was founded. Another one of the quintet was Juan Calmila, whose years numbered one hundred and fifteen. The members of the group were Francisco Apache, one hundred and five; Ramon Largo, one hundred and four, and Harabisjo Cabojon, who was a mere boy of eighty.

—Otto, the 17-year-old son of Adam Leuth, in whose cellar the remains of little Maggie Thompson were found on Monday night at Cleveland, Ohio, has confessed that he murdered the child on the day she disappeared. His parents were away from home at the time and he enticed little Maggie into the house, where, after attempting to outrage her, he beat her brains out with a hammer and then tore the clothes from her body and accomplished his purpose. He afterward dragged the corpse to the cellar and hid it in the hole where it was found.

—The memorable flood just past carried havoc among the railroad bridges of the State. A record has been made of the destruction wrought, from which it appears that at least twenty-five have been swept away. On the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad the bridges between Altoona and Johnstown are gone; also the Mineral Point brikge and the Conemaugh bridge, the bridges at Linden and Montgomery, on the Erie division, and part of the bridge at Williamsport. On the West Pennsylvania division the bridges at Blairsville, East Tunnel and East Leechburg are gone, also that at Mengis Mills. The Philadelphia and Reading railroad's three Susquehanna bridges were all badly damaged. A number of the bridges along the line of the Western Maryland railroad in Pennsylvania were also destroyed. Altogether this one item of railroad loss will mount up very high, and although many bridges will be rebuilt of stone the bridge-iron men will be busy. Higher prices are already asked for materials.

FOSTER & QUINN,

SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 AND 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA,

Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Silks, a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d' Alma, Armmes and Nuns' Veilings, colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in all styles. Dress Buttons, and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different styles, Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamburgs Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

SELLING OUT TO Close the Business!

Owing to an opportunity of the greatest satisfaction just offered me in the city (my former home), I am going to close my business here at Ebensburg and have chosen this way of disposing of my Enormous Stock

AT :: COST!

Five hundred pounds of the finest brands of Imported Tea.

Five hundred pounds of the finest brands of Imported Coffee.

Three thousand yards of the finest Laces, Embroideries and Trimmings.

One thousand yards of Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Sateens, Muslins, Cambrics, Veiling, Ginghams, Ticking and Toweling and a thousand other articles in this line.

All kinds of Spices, etc.

A large quantity of Tinware, Hardware, etc.

Five thousand Cigars, Pipes, etc., etc.

Ladies' and Men's Hats All kinds Window Curtains, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also, a nice Parlor Stove, Show Case and Cook Stove (only in use two months).

NOTE.

To the the public I will say that I am already acknowledged to be the cheapest and best store in Ebensburg and to have the lowest prices, but when the wholesale prices are placed before you it will knock you silly.

Sale to commence on Saturday morning, June 15, at 10 o'clock, and continue for the next week only. Come early and get the cream of the purchases. I remain

Yours Very Bargainly,

D. H. C. WARREN.

THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN PITTSBURGH.

JOS. FLEMING,

No. 84 MARKET ST.

Having had for a number of years a fair share of the patronage of the good people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, I take this opportunity to say, with increased facilities and stock, I am better prepared than ever to solicit their orders, either wholesale or retail, in any way relating to the drug trade, and by accuracy, neatness and promptness, and prices lower than ever, I hope to merit their continued favors. I have constantly in stock a full line of Drugs, Trusses, Shoulder Braces for ladies and gents, Bandages, Family Syringes, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes. All the leading Proprietary Medicines of the day. Cod Liver Oil Preparations, Malt Extracts. For medical purposes there is no better, purer older whiskey sold to-day anywhere than the pure eight-year-old Guckenheimer Whiskey I am selling at $1 for full quart bottles, or six bottles for $5. The only wines that should be used for medical purposes are the pure California Port, Sherry Muscatel, Angelica, and Sweet and Dry Catawba that I am now selling.

Send for price list of Wines and Liquors, mailed free to any address. The money must accompany all orders for wines or liquors, as we do not send any goods C. O. D.

JOSEPH FLEMING & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PITTSBURG, PA.

412 MARKET ST. Cor. of the Diamond.

Jan. 25, 1889.—1yr.

WHAT SCOTT'S EMULSION CURES

CONSUMPTION
SCROFULA
BRONCHITIS
COUGHS
COLDS
Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer

Many have gained one pound per day by its use.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. It contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that I have purchased from James Swinehart, of Clearfield township, the following personal property, to wit: 1 bay mare with colt, 1 brown mare, 1 two-horse wagon, 2 sets of work harness, 1 Oliver plow, 1 harrow, 1 shovel plow, 3 sets of spreaders, 1 double tree, 1 set of single trees, 1 cutting box, buggy and harness, 4 milch cows, 2 yearling calves, 2 spring calves, 14 head of sheep, and all household and kitchen furniture. All persons are hereby notified to not interfere or meddle with the same.

MARTHA JANE SWINEHART.

Clearfield twp., May 31, 1879.-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of Richard Mayers, late of Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

HENRY M. BUGH,

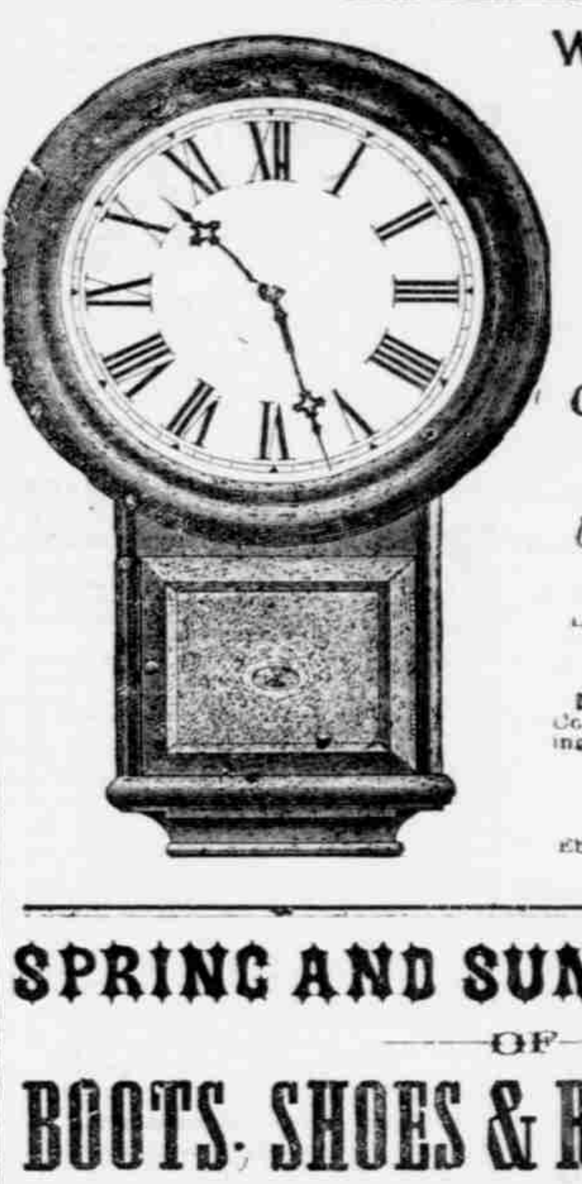
Adm'r of Richard Mayers, dec'd.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks,

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches,

In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBER WEAR

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. L. DAVIS' CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Boots for Men and Boys,
Gum Boots for Men and Boys,
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,
Gum Shoes for Ladies and Children,
Shoes for Children and Babies,
Shoes to fit Everybody at Lowest Prices.

JULIAN ST., EBENSBURG, PA.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA
Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre street, near Bl[illegible]

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

Make Home Beautiful!

BY INVESTING A FEW DOLLARS IN

FLOWERS.

Æstilbaes, to set the lawn, hardy; Ampelopsis, hard vines; Begonias in great variety for pot plants or vases; Cupheas Caladiums, fancy leaved, very fine for the portico or bay window; F culentum for the lawn; Cole is, many colors, for beds or lines; Deutzias for the yard or lawn; Ephorbia Splendens; Fuschias in great variety; Feverfews, golden and white; Ferns in great variety; Geraniums in great variety, flowering and scented; Hydrangeas Hibiscus; Mimulus Moschatus or Musk; Musa Enseta or Abyssinian Banana; Grand Plants for the yard; Moon Flowers; Maurandia Vines; Othona Crassifolia; Petunias, double and dwarf variegated; Pansies, the finest kinds; Roses in fine variety, hardy and monthly; Thunbergias; Verbenas, in great variety and large numbers 50 cents to $1 per dozen; Vincas, many kinds, and very many more beautiful things which cost little money.

ALSO, LARGE STOCK OF

VEGETABLE PLANTS

NOW READY.

Cauliflower and Cabbage, best Early Sorts Celery, White Plume and other best kinds, Tomato, leading kinds in pots and from open ground.

Sweet Potato in Large Quantity.

FOR SALE AT

AKERS & BAUMERS' MARKET,

81 Franklin St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A

And at my Greenhouse and Gardens, Maple Lane. Orders by mail promptly attended to

ALVAR AKERS.

Cut Flowers and Designs in Flowers our speciality.

May 24, '89.—4t.

WOOL! WOOL!

William Murray & Son,

ALTOONA, PA.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in all kinds of Dry Goods, Ladies' Beaded Wraps, Carpets, and a large assortment of China Matting at les than Eastern prices, and pays the highest price for wool.

WM. MURRAY & SON,

1315 and 1317 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

May 10, 1889

FOR SALE.—

A lot of ground situate in the borough of Tunnelhill, Cambria county, Pa., fronting 110 feet on Portage street and extending back 250 feet having thereon erected two houses, one containing 5 rooms and the other 3 rooms. The property will be sold separate or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire of Michael Donovan, Ebensburg, Pa.

MRS. MARY J. BYENE

Ebensburg, April 29, 1889.—3mo.

What a Comfort!

No Dirt! No Fuss! No Back Ache!

LASTS LONGER,
LOOKS BRIGHTER,
and makes the Shoes WEAR BETTER.

Don't let the women have all the best things, but use

Wolff's ACME Blacking

ONCE A WEEK FOR MEN.
ONCE A MONTH FOR WOMEN.

I find it a tip top Harness Dressing.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia

Assignee's Sale

OF

CLOTHING!

March, the Clothier, next door to the Postoffice, Altoona, Pa., has made an assignment of Stock to the undersigned. The entire Stock consists of

$25,000.00

worth of New and Fresh Goods. Men's and Boys' Furnishing Goods is now offerered for sale Appraiser's figures.

If you want to get a Bargain do not fail to attend this sale.

H. H. HERR,

Assignee.

m17-89tf

HIGH ST. BARBER SHOP.

F. CASSIDAY, Proprietor.

Shop is located one door east of Central Hotel If you want a smooth shave, a nice shampoo, or a fashionable hair cut give me a call. Always at shop in business hours.

WOOL! WOOL!

5,000 pounds of wool wanted. The very highest market price in cash will be paid.

J. B. MULLEN,
Hemlock, Pa.

May 17, 1889.-3m.

DR. OLDSHOE,
534 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE [illegible] GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 14, 1889.

NOTICE.—Persons wanting Extra Copies of this Paper should have their Orders with us at least one week in advance of publication day.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Harpoon hay forks cheap at Duftons.'

—A one-horse spring wagon for sale at Duftons.'

—Don't fail to read the Bargain Store's new ad. in this issue.

—Rev. Father Boyle, of Gallitzin, was in Ebensburg on Tuesday.

—A new sidewalk has been laid in front of the Belmont House.

—Mr. Thomas Itell, of Carrolltown, was in town on Wednesday.

—Court met on Monday but all cases were continued on account of the Johnstown flood.

—All kinds of job work printed on short notice and at reasonable rates at the FREEMAN office.

—Dr. Jacob Brallier, of Lykens, this State, formerly of this place, was in town on Saturday.

—Miss Annie Seebler, who has been in Altoona for the past year, returned home on Wednesday.

—Deputy Recorder F. W. Gurley has purchased the residence of Mr. E. Dufton, in the West ward.

—Dr. G. H. Sloan and Mr. Augustine Fink, both of Carrolltown, spent a few hours in town yesterday.

—Mr. George Thomas, the accommodating clerk at Hotel Bruswick, Carrolltown, was a visitor to our town on Sunday.

—The body of Miss Minnie Linton, of this place, who was drowned in the Johnstown flood, is still among the missing.

—On the body of C. Kimpel, a furniture dealer, found in the Johnstown ruins on Sunday last the sum of $3,114.23 was found.

—Mr. H. C. Litzinger, of Butler county, Pa., and Eugene Litzinger, his brother, of Loretto, were among the visitors to our town on Monday.

—Mr. Thomas Dumphy, of St. Augustine, a well-known merchant and business man, died at his home in that place on Sunday last, aged about 50 years.

—Mrs. Joseph Davis, of Cambria township, has purchased a half interest in the livery business formerly conducted by O'Hara Brothers in this place.

—Mr. D. H. C. Warren, of the Bargain Store, will commence to sell his entire stock of goods at cost on Saturday next. The sale will continue for one week.

—The First National Bank of Johnstown opened up for business for the first time since the flood on Monday last. It will prove a great convenience to the people.

—The Nicely brothers have been convicted of murder in the first degree for the murder of old man Umberger, and, in due time will pay the penalty for their crime.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—We understand that the Ebensburg Cornet Band will attend the picnic at Loretto on the 22d of the present month. A drum major from Johnstown will accompany them.

—The barn of Daniel Fritz in Susquehanna township caught fire on Sunday night and together with its contents was entirely destroyed. Two valuable horses were burned.

—James P. McConaughy, an old and well-known citizen of Johnstown, who escaped the flood with his life, but in a fatally injured condition, died on Friday last in the Bedford street hospital.

—The body of Rev. Michael Mann, a local preacher, who resided at South Fork, was found partly burried in the sand on the banks of the Conemaugh on Saturday last. He was one of the victims of the flood.

—The Pennsylvania railroad officials expect to have a train through from Pittsburg to Altoona to-day (Thursday.) On Saturday they were up as far as East Conemaugh and on Wednesday were at the Viaduct.

—Mr. Thomas Monroe received his commission as postmaster on Monday and is now doing duty for Uncle Sam. He will continue the office in its present location until he secures a more suitable place.—*Gallitzin Vindicator.*

—The proportion of the houses destroyed to the houses saved at four points in the Conemaugh Valley has been determined by the New York *Herald* as follows: Johnstown, 3 to 1; Cambria, 5 to 3; Kernville, 5 to 1, and Hornerstown, 1 to 4.

—The Altoona *Tribune* is a little off when it says that Altoona was the first to send supplies to Johnstown. Ebensburg sent wagon loads of provisions to the sufferers long before the supplies from Altoona arrived at the Ebensburg depot.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—A gang of young men of this place, who imagine that they can sing, met on Julian street late Tuesday night and proceeded to waken everybody in the neighborhood by their hideous noise. One of them especially could be heard a distance of three squares away. They should be stopped.

—Frederick Gearhart, of Altoona, while working on the bridge being built at the Viaduct near South Fork was struck by a piece of timber and knocked into the water below a distance of twenty feet. He was taken to his home in Altoona where he will be laid up for some time from his injuries.

—Perhaps some people don't know that the courts have decided that if a person orders his newspaper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the post office or not.

—The New York *Times*, upon the authority of a high official of the Pennsylvania railroad company, states that company's loss in property destroyed by the flood and by the suspension of traffic will reach $13,000,000. The first train over the road for Chicago left the Jersey City station on Saturday evening.

—The body of Howard J. Roberts, brother of H. T. Roberts, of this place, lost in the Johnstown flood, was found on Saturday last in a cellar about three squares from his residence. On his person were found his gold watch stopped at ten minutes after four, and a bunch of keys with a key check bearing his name.

—The Johnson Switch Company, whose works were entirely swept away from Woodvale, are making preparations to rebuild their switch works plant on an extended scale at Moxham, three miles up the stream and entirely away from any possibility of any recurrence of the disaster which has overtaken their works there. They employ from 1000 to 1200.

—Steel nails $1 90 per keg at Duftons.'

—A new sign has been painted on the Blair House.

—Mr. Luke Bush, of Susquehanna township, has lately become insane and on Thursday evening was brought to jail for the purpose of having him sent to Dixmont.

—Private William Young, of Company C, 14th Regiment N. G. P. committed suicide in his tent in Johnstown on Sunday afternoon by shooting himself in the head with a rifle. It is supposed that he was rendered temporarily insane from witnessing the harrowing scenes in that vicinity. He lived near Mansfield, Pa., and leaves a wife and two children.

—Thirty-eight bodies were recovered at Johnstown on Tuesday. There is now but little attempt at identification. The bodies are so badly decomposed that, even after they have been covered with disinfectants, the workmen cannot stand the stench longer than to allow them to cut off the pockets, and in this manner try to find some means of identification.

—All the mines in this region have been idle since the flood. Some of them have run enough to keep up the local supplies, but the others have done nothing. The Cambria Iron companies works east of the tunnel have closed down until the companies works in Johnstown are ready to starte up, most of their employes have left for the scene of the disaster.—*Gallitzin Vindicator.*

—At Coburn, Center county, Pa., one night during the flood a citizen being enraged at his dog, which had waked him by incessant barking, put on his boots especially to kick it when he got down stairs. Reaching the yard he found the dog chained in several feet of water, and it took lively work to free it and get the family out. The whole family might have been drowned if it had not been for the dog.

—Mr J. N. Munden, who is in charge of the removal of bodies from the ruins at Johnstown, says that up to this date he has found over $6,000 in money in the pockets of victims. The largest sum was $3,114.23. The pockets of Charles Bischoff contained $245. He stated that the robbing of stores and dead bodies still continues, notwithstanding the guard which has been placed over the ruins by the civil authorities.

—It appears from paragraphs in our contemporaries that the lightning rod agent, after a hibernation of several years, has again begun to strike the farmers with the old-time disastrous results. It was generally thought that the lightning rod agent like lightning itself, never struck twice in the same place. That this is an error was demonstrated last week in the case of a Lehigh county farmer, who was taken in for the third time in ten years.

—Governor Beaver has appointed the following commission, which, in conjunction with himself, will have charge of the distribution of the funds for the flood suffers. They are as follows: Edwin H. Fitler, of Philadelphia; Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia; John Y. Huber, of Philadelphia; Robert C. Ogden, of Philadelphia; Francis B. Reeves, of Philadelphia; James B. Scott, of Pittsburg; Reuben Miller, of Pittsburg; S. S. Marvin, of Pittsburg; John Fulton, of Johnstown; H. A. Cummin, of Williamsport.

—Every farmer in the United States will be visited next year, 1890, by a paid and authenticated government officer, and he will be asked to give the officer statistics of his farm—crops, stock, etc., for the previous year, 1889. In order to do so intelligently, we urge our farmer friends to begin now to keep accurate accounts of all farm operations, and to continue to do so throughout the year. In this way only can the census reports be made of any certain and practical value to the farming interests throughout the country.

—If any of our readers are in need of artistic and substantial cemetery work, made from the best qualities of marble and granite, they will do well to call on J. Wilkinson & Son, marble and granite dealers in this place, where they will find a nice stock to select from, or send them word and they will visit you with a large selection of new and original designs, they guarantee all their work and if their work is not as represented they will not ask you to take it, they are prepared to fill all orders at home and abroad at prices that defy competition. Give them a trial. A 5 6m.

—On Monday afternoon an accident occurred at Lilly's station which may result in the death of a boy. George Grove, aged 14, and John George, age 13, two boys who live at that place, found an old revolver in the home of the latter. They were examining it when it was accidentally discharged, the ball striking Grove about an inch below the right eye. The bullet passed inward and it is supposed to have lodged in his neck. The young man is a son of Dr. Grove, and his recovery is doubtful. The revolver that caused the accident was an old one that had not been used for the past seven or eight years.

—A new swindle now being worked upon the farming community is a compound used for painting roofs. The farmer is induced to take a few gallons of the stuff free of charge, if he will become an agent for its sale, or purchase a certain amount for himself. The contract order is printed on postal cards and looks straight enough on cursory examination. A critical analysis of the instrument, however, shows that the dealers are at liberty to send any amount that suits them, or any contract or order, probably proportional to the victim's wealth, and that they can enforce payment by its provisions, or at least cause great trouble and expense to the dupe who signs it.

Items from Carrolltown.

CARROLLTOWN, PA., June 12, 1889.

DEAR FREEMAN:—In consequence of the greatest calamity that ever befel any city on the North American continent on the 31st of May last, and knowing that your columns would be in requisition for the details of the great disaster, I did not presume to encroach upon your space. Carrolltown was prompt in sending a relief wagon loaded with provisions for the sufferers, the writer accompanied the team to Johnstown on Saturday, June 1st. We started at 3 P. M. from Carrolltown, arrived in Ebensburg at 6 P. M., rested a few minutes then pushed on to the scene of desolation and ruin. We arrived at Johnstown station on Sunday morning at 7 P. M. and I believe it was the first team that arrived at Johnstown station. Gen. Hastings, Don Kittell and Maj. Spangler met us and took charge of our load, which seemed to be acceptable. In coming over Prospect Hill we could have disposed of the load in short order as everyone was begging for food. It would be useless for me to describe the scene as it appeared to my eyes, as the awful ruin and desolation has been and will be more fully described than my pen can portray.

For the past week there has been no news of any note, everybody talks of nothing but the late flood at Johnstown.

We held no primary election as we thought it would not be worth while.

The fresco painters are about through with painting the church.

Mr. Lawrence Schroth has his new stable on the home stretch.

During the high water week before last a great number of carp departed for parts unknown.

We are having a very wet season—rain every day for a week.

Mr. Wm. Waltz was in town on Sunday.

AMICUS.

Communication.

ST. AUGUSTINE, PA., June 3rd, 1889.

DEAR FREEMAN:—The following is a truthful sketch of what I saw this day in and around the city of Johnstown. I left your pleasant town on Monday morning along with many others to visit the scene of the late terrible disaster. The first thing to attract my attention was the great number of wagons enroute for Johnstown, loaded down with provisions and clothing for the sufferers from the flood. The strange, troubled looks of everyone, scared, startled looks on each face you met, no sound of laughter or pleasant chat, clearly indicated that some terrible news had in a manner paralyzed the whole community. The first I saw of the fearful wreck was from the hill overlooking East Conemaugh and Franklin boroughs. Eastward away up the Conemaugh was seen a locomotive and a solitary passenger car, no railroad behind them, none before them, every vestige of the road destroyed, rails, ties, even the solid rock bed of the road wiped out of existence. What was on that fatal Friday morning two large thriving towns, where all trains stopped, with splendid round house, in which were stored 19 locomotives, public buildings and bridges of the most substantial kind, and a happy prosperous population, are now a scene of utter and total desolation, fully three-fourths of the buildings of both towns destroyed, the round house, bridges, the P. R. comany's buildings and all of the best residences gone, the 19 locomotives, some of them weighing 80 tons, were whirled and swept away, some of them more than one mile from the round house, only nine of them visible, the others burried under tons and tons of rocks, sand, and other debris. The railroad track from this point for one and one-half miles west was entirely destroyed, you could only see where the road had once been, here was a locomotive and a long train of freight cars burned to cinder together with their contents, here as well as further down the Conemaugh fire consumed what the water spared. Near this place was where a car load of barrels of whisky was spilled out on the ground by order of the civil authorities on Sunday. The stench from this place was extremely strong. Judging from the enormous and entire destruction of the railroad property at this point to a casual observer it would appear an impossibility to rebuild the railroad here, or that any company would dare undertake such a herculean task as to rebuild a road that had been obliterated so completely at such a fearful loss of life and property; but the American people would, I verily believe, undertake to rejuvinate the universe, for right here amidst this chaos and ruin appeared three rather unassuming looking men measuring or taking distances with a brass or copper line. Your correspondent addressed them saying, good morning, gentlemen! What are you measuring? One of the party answered we are calculating the amount of material necessary to rebuild this road and instantly said to the others 65 plus 90 to the other side. They were the advance of an army of 500 workmen with picks, shovels, axes, jacks, etc. The road will be rebuilt as rapidly as men and money can do it, but not on the original site, for nature is more powerful yet than man, and she has asserted her might by taking possession of the track and placing the Conemaugh river where the railroad had once been and there it will remain.

Woodvale and Conemaugh boroughs with a population of about 10,000 people, with the exception of about 50 dwellings situated on rising ground were totally and entirely wiped out of existence with thousands of their unfortunate people. On the river in boats from this point down were hundreds of men engaged in draging or fishing for dead human bodies and were drawing them out by scores from the water and debris on the shore and laying them on the river bank to be taken away to some other place for identification. Old age, middle life, youths and infancy all represented in this horrid, hideous spectacle. I never saw anything like it before and pray heaven I never may again. The next point reached was Johnstown; two-thirds of this large and flourishing city with one-third of its population gone never to return. It was here the largest number of dead bodies were found; a steady stream of men carrying dead bodies to the different morgues were constantly, ceaselessly depositing their ghastly burdens in those places for recognition. At the dead houses near the railroad station I counted 82 dead bodies laid out side by side to be removed from there to their last resting place. Here was to be seen side by side virtue and vice, old age and childhood, guilt and innocence, beauty and homeliness, stalwart manhood and helpless infancy—all alike were swept into eternity without one moment's notice. The next place visited was the fatal drift on the upper side of the railroad bridge below Johnstown, here there is about four acres of drift resting against the bridge and extending up the river. At this place it is said more than 1000 lives were lost, dwelling houses that had floated safely from up the river with entire families in them at this point struck the bridge and were dashed to pieces, the unfortunate and helpless inmates went down to death in the frightful ruin, and to add horror upon horror this pile of debris took fire and burned to cinders what the water spared. No language can describe the more than horrible scenes that were witnessed at this place. From here the flood rushed and swirled over on to the large plant of the Cambria Iron company, almost totally destroying those large works. This company's loss runs into the millions. It is useless to undertake to describe even in a brief way the scenes of utter desolation that enshroned unhappy Johnstown. Suffice it to say that the fate of Cambria city, Millville and Minersville was the same as their sister boroughs further up the Conemaugh. While the writer of this sketch was viewing the faces of some of the dead laid out at the railroad station the face of a young and beautiful girl attracted the pitiful gaze of all who passed by. This little girl met the dread messenger without realizing a particle of fear as was evidenced by the happy smile upon her childlike face. She was recognized as Mary Callahan. Poor child, death had no terrors for her, for one could not die an unhappy death with such a happy and contented look. This sketch of scenes witnessed last Monday are all truthful. Fully 8000 lives if not more went out in Johnstown and vicinity on that fatal day, May 31, 1889.

X.

Huntingdon Devastation.

At Huntingdon the damage to property will reach $500,000, while the other towns in the county have suffered corresponding losses. At Mapleton the immense tannery of L. A. Roberts was damaged to the extent of $200,000, and the loss to other property will reach $100,000 more. The Powell furnace at Saxton sustained a loss of $300,000, and at that place both the railroads and county bridges were swept away, leaving railroad communication with Bedford cut off. The Huntingdon and Broad Top road sustained but slight damage, with this exception. For three miles below Huntingdon the Pennsylvania railroad tracks are destroyed. Growing crops in the low lands were destroyed, and in Smith's Valley, the farming lands, comprising an area of every vestige of soil. As far as known, 300 houses have been destroyed in the county. Three families, composing sixteen persons, living on the Raystown Branch named Dean, Heffner and Montgomery, are missing, and it is believed they were swept away with their homes. Grube's distillery was swept away entailing a loss of $10,000.

The Golden Stream.

Following is the aggregate of the cash contributions for the Johnstown sufferers up to Tuesday evening:

Philadelphia and vicinity	$ 709 475
New York	376 613
Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark and outside sources	400 000
Through Governor Beaver	400 000
Pittsburg	479 406
Chicago	160 000
Boston	109 000
Cleveland, O	49 000
Massachusetts Legislature	30 000
Washington, D. C.	43 336
Baltimore, Md	36 000
Cincinnati, O	28 988
Columbus, O., and vicinity	48 213
Lancaster, Pa	15 200
Bethlehem, Pa	15 000
Paris, France	11 000
San Francisco	10 000
New Hampshire Legislature	10 000
Auugusta, Ga	10 000
Reading, Pa	9 500
Scranton, Pa	9 500
Wilmington, Del	9 810
Wilkesbarre, Pa	9 000
Indianapolis, Ind	8 000
Allentown, Pa	7 900
Camden, N. J	7 000
Easton, Pa	6 700
Chester, Pa	6 000
Charleston, S. C	3 500
Chattanooga, Tenn	2 731
Phoenixville, Pa	2 700
Mauch Chunk, Pa	2 500
Norristown, Pa	2 500
Denver, Col	2 500
Toledo, O	2 000
Savannah, Ga	1 700
Kansas City, Mo	1 500
Darby, Pa	1 400
Columbus, S. C	1 219
Chambersburg, Pa	1 000
Carlisle, Pa	1 000
Millville, N. J	1 400
Total	$3 031 291

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for two weeks ending Wednesday, June 12, 1889:

William L. Miller and Mary Alloda Rager, Johnstown.

J. I. Campbell and Alice Reilly, Gallitzin borough.

James Sylvester Glass and Katie Gonsman, Summitt.

George E. Daniels, Johnstown and Maggie Hoffman, Stonycreek township.

Charles G. Marsh, Brownstown and Maggie Lotz, Wilmore.

Joseph F. Boyland and Margaret C. McIntosh, Lilly.

Benjamin Higgins and Isabella White, South Fork.

James Ligbe and Annie Doran, Prospect.

Herman Herslein, Conemaugh borough and Katie Doran, Prospect.

Daniel C. Wadsworth and Deliah Gates, Morrellville.

John Hinkledine, Morrellville and Ida Sease, Portage.

Silas Gingling, Lilly and Clara Francis McHugh, Munster township.

Charles W. Brown and Anna L. Ream, Johnstown.

J. E. Parsons and Ella M. Replogle, Johnstown.

Whiskey Kills.

How often are we yet to be told that whiskey kills? Arsenic kill; opium kills, and so do hundreds of other good remedies kill if *abused* instead of *used*. But ask the question, "Will whiskey cure?" "Yes!" is the positive reply of the most eminent physicians of all the land. Disease steals into your system like a sneak thief into your house, and often by neglecting a bad cold, we end our days in lingering, and wishing for health—when, indeed, *one* bottle of *Pure Whiskey* or *Brandy* would have cured the cold. Such goods may be scarce, but they *can be* found at Max Klems, 82 Federal street, Allegheny. His "Silver Age" is the only whisky endorsed by the doctors. You can get the pure Guckenheimer, Finch or Gibson Rye at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00 Send for price list.

For Thirty Years

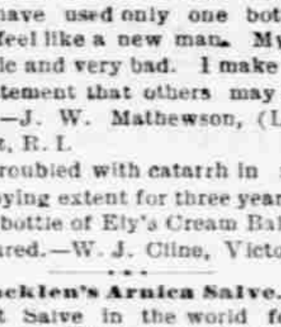
I have been troubled with catarrh—have tried a number of remedies without relief. A druggist here recommended Ely's Cream Balm. I have used only one bottle and I can say I feel like a new man. My catarrh was chronic and very bad. I make this voluntary statement that others may know of the Balm.—J. W. Mathewson, (Lawyer), Pawtucket, R. I.

I was troubled with catarrh in my head to an annoying extent for three years. After using one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm I was entirely cured.—W. J. Cline, Victor, N. Y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

ROYAL



BAKING

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test short weight, alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK.

TAKE NOTICE.—
The Ebensburg Woolen Mill is prepared to do all kinds of country work, roll carding, spinning and coloring done on short notice.
Ebensburg, June 14, 1889.–3m

FARM FOR SALE.—
There will be disposed of at private sale, a farm situate in Allegheny township, one-fourth mile from Loretto, on the road leading from said place to Ebensburg. This farm contains about 80 acres, about 60 acres of which are cleared, having thereon a new two-story frame house and barn, fine orchard, etc., and is in a good state of cultivation and well watered. For further particulars address

FRANCIS O'FRIEL,
Loretto, Feb. 1, 1889. Loretto, Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—
Letters of administration on the estate of James McGarity, late of Washington township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay; and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

ANNA McGARITY,
Administratrix of James McGarity, dec'd.
Cresson, April 26, 1889.–6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Michael J. Dunegan late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

JULIA ANN DUNEGAN,
JAMES DUNEGAN,
Adm'rs of Michael J. Dunegan.
Ebensburg, June 14, 1889.

Election Proclamation.

GOD SAVE THE COMONWEALTH.

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE REQUIREMENTS of the eighteenth article of the Constitution and in compliance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their approval and ratification, or rejection, proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the eighth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, as well as in obedience to a writ issued in pursuance thereof and to me directed by James A. Beaver, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1889, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give notice of said election in the usual manner.—Therefore, I, J. C. Stineman, High sheriff of the County of Cambria, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Cambria, that on

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1889,

an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein established by law in said county, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, as published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours at and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed. And it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors and clerks of each of the said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts to receive at the said election separate tickets, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the voters qualified of this county who may offer the same and deposit them in a box or boxes to be for this purpose, provided by the proper officers, which ticket shall be printed separately, one labeled on the outside "Prohibitory Amendment to the Constitution," and on the inside, "for the Prohibitory Amendment," or "against the Prohibitory Amendment," the other labeled on the outside, "Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution" and on inside "for the Suffrage Amendment," or "against the Suffrage Amendment."

"The election on the said amendments shall in all respects be conducted in the same manner as the general elections in this Commonwealth, are required by law to be conducted, and the returns thereof shall be made, certified and returned by the election officers of their respective districts in the same manner and at the same time as the returns of the general election."

The said elections shall be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ashville, to meet in the house of D. G. Myers, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet in Bradley's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the house of Daniel Dunmire, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr, to meet at school house No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house on the property of Simon Adams, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the office of Abel Lloyd at Lloyd Springs Hotel, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the school house in said ward; 2d ward, at the borough lock up in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at house of John Fitck, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at school house No. 9 in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield to meet at school house No. 2 adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the school house at Singer's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the house of Peter Melzie in said ward; 2d ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the office of Jno. T. Long, in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean, to meet at Kichland's school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East ward, at the office of Richard Jones, Jr., in said ward; West ward, in Council room, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Elder, to meet at the school house in the village of St. Boniface, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of South Fork, to meet at school house No. 2, of said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Gallitzin, to meet at school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the Mountain school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Grubbtown, to meet at the public school building in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet in the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the office formerly occupied by Thomas & Walters, Market square: 2nd ward, at the office of J. S. Little, Esq., on Market street in said ward; 3rd ward, to meet at the Mansion house, corner of Franklin and Broad streets, in said ward; 4th ward, in school house in said ward; 5th ward, at the house of August Weigand in said ward; 6th ward, at the Johnstown pottery in said ward; 7th ward at the office of S. W. Miller in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Lilly, to meet at the house of Gephart Bender in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the ware house of Augustine Durbin, deceased, in the village of Munster in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the lock-up; 2nd ward, at the hose carriage house in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at Council Chamber in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Reade, to meet at the tin shop of Abraham Cornelius, in the village of Glasgow in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at Jacoby's school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at school house No. 4 in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of West Taylor, to meet at the school house near James Blough's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of East Taylor, to meet at the house of Peter Rhodes, near the Hendrick's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tunnelhill, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at Council Chamber in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at the Council Chamber in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, No. 1 to meet at school house No. 3 in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington No. 2, to meet at school house No. 5 on the pike leading from Cresson to Summit.

The electors of the district composed of the township White, to meet at the small store house of John C. Gates in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder to meet as follows: First division at school house No. 3 in said township; second division at Beam's school house in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

1st. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

2nd. He shall have resided in the State at least one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State he shall have removed therefrom and returned within six months) immediately preceeding the election.

3rd. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

4th. If twenty-one years of age or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballots. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on election, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

SEC. 7. All the laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the regulation of electors shall be uniform throughout the State but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise to give any elector any money, reward or other valuable considerations for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or another, any money, reward or other valuable considerations for his vote shall at any election, or for withholding the same, thereby forfeits the right to vote at such elections; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud or wilful violation of any election laws shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of wilful violation of any election law shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student at any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have a right to vote for one judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint the clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon day of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon a warrant of a court record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony or for wanted breach of peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or who shall have held an office or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and alderman, notaries public and persons in the military service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officer, as shall be designated by law.

And also the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 4. That all elections hereafter held under the laws of the Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 7 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 8. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the election board on the morning of the election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The Act of Assembly entitled "an Act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1876, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective place appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning on Tuesday, June 18th and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge should not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by the law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers have been elected shall elect some one of their number to fill the vacancy.

Given under my hand at my office in Ebensburg this 20th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine and the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirteenth.

J. C. STINEMAN, Sheriff.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and Recorder at the ensuing Democratic Primary.
CELESTINE J. BLAIR.
Ebensburg, March 20, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
F. J. O'CONNOR, of Johnstown, Penn'a. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.
Ebensburg, Pa., May 2, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
To the Democratic voters of Cambria county. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.
DONALD E. DUFTON.
Ebensburg, April 29, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY
James M. Walters of Johnstown, Pa. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Primaries.
Ebensburg March 15, 1889.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
To the Democratic voters of Cambria county. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries
JAMES C. DARBY.
Conemaugh Bor., First ward, March 25, 1889.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
To the Democratic voters of Cambria county, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the action of the ensuing Democratic Primary election.
GEORGE C. MILLER.
Conemaugh Bor., May 10, 1889.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.
The name of Raphiel Hite of Carroll township is announced as a candidate for the nomination for Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.
Ebensburg, May 8, 1889.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of S. M. Kern, late of Wilmore borough, Cambria county, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN ITEL, Adm'r.
Wilmore, May 24, 1889.–6t.

EXECUTOR NOTICE.—
Letters testamentary on the estate of Mrs. Ann Davis, late of Ebensburg borough deceased, having been granted me by the Register of Cambria county. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to me, and those having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
RICHARD L. DAVIS.
Executor of Mrs. Ann Davis.
Ebensburg, April 12, 1889.

STRAY CATTLE.—
Strayed away from the premises of the subscriber residing in the northwestern part of Cambria township, seven miles from Ebensburg on the Belsano and Carrolltown road, on or about the 20th of May last, five head of yearling cattle described as follows: 1 large red steer, 1 red stag with white star in forehead, 1 red heifer, 1 red heifer with white face and 1 white heifer with some red spots, with small bell on, any person giving me information of their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.
WILLIAM D. JONES, North.
Ebensburg, June 14, 1889.–3t.

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Treasurer of Cambria county will attend, for the purpose of receiving County and State taxes assessed for the year 1889, at the places of holding elections in the respective districts, on the dates mentioned below:

South Fork	July 22d.
Croyle township	July 23d.
Wilmore	July 24th.
Summerhill township	July 25th.
Portage	July 26th.
Lilly and Washington township, No. 1	July 27th.
Tunnelhill	July 29th.
Gallitzin borough	July 30th.
Washington township No. 2	July 31st.
Munster township	August 1st.
Gallitzin township	August 2d.
Ashville	August 3d.
Chest Springs	August 5th.
Allegheny township	August 6th.
Loretto	August 7th.
Blacklick township	August 8th.
Jackson township	August 9th.
Cambria township	August 10th.
Barr township	August 12th.
Susquehanna township	August 13th.
Elder township	August 14th.
Carrolltown	August 15th.
Carroll township	August 16th.
Clearfield township	August 19th.
Dean township	August 20th.
Reade township	August 21st.
White township	August 22d.
Chest township	August 23d.
Ebensburg East ward	August 26th.
Ebensburg West ward	August 27th.
East Conemaugh	July 22d.
Franklin	July 23d.
Woodvale	July 24th.
Conemaugh 1st ward	July 25th.
Conemaugh 2d ward	July 26th.
Johnstown 1st ward	July 29th.
" 2d ward	July 30th.
" 3d ward	July 31st.
" 4th ward	August 1st.
" 5th ward	August 2d.
" 6th ward	August 5th.
" 7th ward	August 6th.
Millville 1st ward	August 7th.
Millville 2d ward	August 8th.
Coopersdale	August 9th.
Cambria 1st ward	August 12th.
Cambria 2d ward	August 13th.
Prospect	August 14th.
Grubbtown	August 15th.
Upper Yoder township	August 16th.
East Taylor township	August 19th.
West Taylor township	August 20th.
Conemaugh township	August 21st.
Stonycreek township	August 22d.
Lower Yoder township	August 23d.
Adams township	August 26th.
Richland township	August 27th.

A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all taxes paid on or before September 1st, and after October 1st 5 per cent. will be added on all unpaid.

THOS. E. HOWE, Treasurer.
June 14th, 1889–tf.

The Tail End of Old 1888

AND

The Beginning of 1889

will be made memorable by WOOLF, SON & THOMAS for low prices. Our Overcoat Department is teeming with Bargains. Words and figures cannot possibly convey a correct idea of the manner in which we have cut the prices of all our stock of Men's Boys' and Children's Overcoats and heavy suits. The sacrafice we make in unloading this stock is without parallel. Not a price will we quote, but of this fact you may rest assured: that from our finest *Dress Suit* or *Overcoat* for a young gentleman down to the strong every-day **Suit for a school-boy, we** will give more and better for the price we ask than we have ever given before. This Reduction Sale is in downright earnest. We mean business. The Overcoats and heavy suits must be sold. The weather was against us in the early part of the season, and now if you have a little ready money it will prove a saving of several dollars to you in your purchases from us.

The Greatest Reductions have been in the Prices of

HOLIDAY GOODS:

Fur Caps, 43 72, 89 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1, $1.25.
Plush Neck wear, 47, 75, 87 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1.25.
Silk Mufflers, 37, 88, 75 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1.10.
Fur top Gloves 75 cts., $1, $1.25; former prices $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Boys' Plush Caps, 17, 28, 42 cents; former prices, 25, 40, 60 cts.

GIVEN AWAY! GIVEN AWAY!

From now until New Year's Day we shall continue to present each of our many customers (purchasing goods to the amount of $3 or more) with one of those Handsome Plush Photograph Albums which have delighted thousands of our lady friends during Christmas week.

REMEMBER, GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

Woolf, Son & Thomas,

JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

ECKENRODE & HOPPEL

have just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats, Jackets, Wraps and Shawls; all Styles of Woolen Dress Goods; Flannels, Underwear, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Blankets, Comforts, Robes, Horse Blankets; Rubber Goods of all kinds, fine assortment of Millinery Goods and, in fact, a general variety of Goods. Having bought at a discount, we are now prepared to offer Special Inducements and Low Prices to Cash Buyers. Soliciting your patronage we guarantee satisfaction.

Respectfully,

ECKENRODE & HOPPEL,
Carrolltown, Pa.

HARDWARE AT COST!

FOR NEXT 90 DAYS.

The subscribers, in order to close out their Large Stock of all kinds of Hardware, Iron,

Steel, Nails, Tinware,

STOVES, GLASS,

Oils, Paints, Ropes, all kinds of Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Hardware, etc., etc., will sell, for the next 90 days, Goods at Prices which will

ASTONISH YOU!

The Stock is new and Clean.

E. DUFTON & SON.

Swithin C. Shortlidge's Media Academy.

Near Philadelphia.
School Opens Sept. 19th.
Yearly Expense, $500.
Quarterly Paym'ts, $125.

Admits and classifies young men and boys at any time; fits them for Business, any College, Polytechnic School, for West Point or Annapolis. Advanced classes in Physics, Chemistry, Surveying, Electrical or Civil Engineering, Classics, Mathematics, etc. One of the best equipped and best managed Schools. All students board with the Principal. Teachers all men and graduates of first-class Colleges. Fine buildings; single or double rooms. Every room has in it a steam radiator and is completely furnished. Grounds (ten acres) for foot-ball, base-ball, athletics, etc. Gymnasium. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Private tutoring and special drill for backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies, or a Business, College-Preparatory, Electrical, or Civil-Engineering course. Physical and Chemical Laboratory. Practical Business Department, with Telegraphy, Short-hand, Type-writing, etc., etc. More fully supplied with apparatus than any other College-fitting school. Media Academy affords every home comfort, the best education, and the best training. Fixed prices cover every expense. No examinations for admission. New illustrated catalogue sent free to any address. SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A.B., A.M. (Harvard Graduate), Principal and Proprietor, Media, Pa. Circulars at this office.

Our New Combination Shot Gun and Rifle.

We have the best three barrel combination gun made. A good Breech loader for **$9.50** We want to place one of these **$9.50** guns in every town and offer a **sample free.** **OUR EMPEROR GUNS** are unsurpassed and the best value in the market. If in want of Guns, Rifles, Waltham Watches or Sporting Goods send us your address and no matter where you live **OUR MAN ON THE ROAD** will call on you. Send **25 cts.** for a One Mile Cartridge Whistle.

Geo. W. Claflin & Co., 54 & 56 Duane St., New York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

JOHNSTOWN'S NEW SUBURB,

MOXHAM

ALTHOUGH situated nearly two miles from the heart of town, it is connected with the same by the

Rapid Transit Railroad,

On which trains run every thirty minutes, and after **July 1st**, will run every fifteen minutes. The fare is the same as on the street cars, five cents; time eight minutes. This makes Moxham equal to a walk of only four squares from the post office; in addition to which, the new

VALLEY PIKE

runs through the heart of the property and forms the main thoroughfare, making a short level drive into Johnstown over a good roadway and heavy steel bridges.

The large number of houses already erected at Moxham have justified every modern improvement, among which may be mentioned

A Good Sewer System.

The Waring Sewer System has been adopted, with Flush tanks. Over half a mile of sewer is already laid.

A Good Domestic Water System

Has also been provided. The rates are 25 per cent. less than Johnstown rates.

NATURAL GAS

Rates are the same as in Johnstown. This, together with the

WELSBACH INCANDESCETT GAS LIGHT,

For home use, gives Moxham every modern facility. The well-known

Von Lunen Grove,

The summer evening resort of Johnstown, is situated in the very heart of the prrperty.

On one part of the property set by for the purpose, there are a large Steel Plant, a Foundry, and several other factories, employing together from **700** to **800** men, and several more likely to soon be located there.

Over sixty tasty houses already built and this number will be doubled this year.

The lots are **40** by **120** feet. The streets laid out for a width of sixty feet, including sidewalks.

TERMS LIBERAL. For prices and information apply to JOHNSON ALLEN, Agent.
Bedford Street Station, Johnstown, Pa.
May 10, 1889.–tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.

ESTABLISHED 1872.	ESTABLISHED 1888.
Johnston, Buck & Co. BANKERS,	Carrolltown Bank,
Ebensburg, Penn'a.	Carrolltown, Pa.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.	T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of a general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON BUCK & CO.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS THE OWNER OF a tract of land situated in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., containing about **180 ACRES**, located 3½ miles North of Ebensburg, which is heavily timbered with

Hemlock, Beech, Sugar, Etc.

The timber on said premises or the land and timber is for sale, and for further information in regard to same apply to or address

EDWARD GRIFFITH,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Ebensburg, June 14, 1889,–tf.

NOTICE.—
Having purchased the property, goods, claims, accounts, etc., of the Loretto Merchandise Co., notice is hereby given to all indebted to the company to make payment without delay. The business will be conducted in the future by the undersigned with a new stock of goods who respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOHN F. WILLS.
Loretto, Pa., May 31, 1889.–3t.

Farm Notes.

The practice of paying fraternal visits to neighboring farmers' organizations is recommended as a means of widening our acquaintance and the promotion of a fraternal spirit. And when you go visiting try to have something interesting to say to add to the pleasure of the meeting.

The common quail is the best exterminator of the chinch bug, and is followed by the prairie chicken. If protection were given these birds and they were provided with opportunity for increase, the insect pest would undoubtedly be very much decreased.

To destroy the striped cucumber bugs a reader writes: "Take half a peck of plaster, one and a half tablespoonful of cayenne pepper, and mix the substances well. Sprinkle a small quantity on each hill and the plants. I have used this remedy for years, and never lose a vine from the bug."

Sour swill is not as suitable for swine as is good fresh buttermilk or whey. Many ailments of swine are due to feeding the hogs continually of swill that is under a high degree of fermentation, much of it being entirely unfit for any purpose but to be thrown on the manure heap.

Melons will grow rapidly now, and ashes are excellent for them. Scatter the ashes on the surface of the ground, and thin out the plants so as to leave only two on the hill. Do not grow melons or pumpkins near each other, as they will hybridize.

Give the early sweet corn a thorough hoeing as soon as it is high enough. The first working is the most imporant, as it loosens the soil, keeps the weeds back and gives the plants an opportunity to push ahead before the next crop of weeds can interfere with them.

When the second crop of clover is cut place it aside for the use of the pigs and poultry next winter. It is chopped fine, scalded, sprinkled with ground grain and feed liberally. It will save food, and both pigs and poultry will thrive on it.

Make the hills for your lima beans very rich. Fine compost is the best material, but manure is also excellent. The point is to use plenty of it as the pods will fill out very slowly if there is a deficiency of available plant food in the soil.

Treeless Condition of the Prairies.

In reply to a query from a correspondent, the agricultural editor of The World says: No entirely satisfactory cause has even been assigned for the treeless condition of the fertile prairies, or of the arid plains, although it has been the subject of a great many theories. One is that the prairies were once lake beds, and afterwards, on becoming dry, they were grown over with rank grasses, the burning of which prevented the growth of trees. Another is that severe and long continued drought destroyed the forests, and on a change of climatic condition the grasses were the first to rever and have since held their sway through the aid of fires.

Perhaps the theory most generally held by vegetable physiologists is that the long continuance of forest growth of the same species on a rich soil, made constantly richer by its own annual deposit of leaves, dead wood and excretions from the roots, finally makes it poisonous and unfit for their growth, though nutritious to plants of different families. Decay produces more and more dead wood, so that fires finally destrey what the soil refuses to nourish. Coarse weeds and grasses aboudd, which make food for new flames to dostroy the remnant and prevent future tree growh.

Assuming the above to be true to account for the present changed condition of the prairie soils, it is said that age of continuous growth of grasses and other perennials have assimilated those qualities that were obnoxious to the growth of trees, and in nature's process of rotation of crops the soil has again become fitted for them. And so it has come about that it is only necessary to to check the annual prairie fire for a new crop of trees to dominate.

Women Blacksmiths.

It is considered improper for women to work underground in a coal mine, writes a Dudley Dudley, England correspondent. It is not equally wrong for them to toil as blacksmiths? The scenes that occur in the smithies, especially in summer time, are quite opposed to the accepted notions of decency. The heat is intense. There are the forge fires, the red hot pieces of iron, and, above all, the tremendous labor of hammering out the iron. Even in wintry weather, with the snow on the ground, I have seen women perspire at their work. In the summer it simply results in an indecent abandonment of clothing. The fellahin of Egypt are better clothed than the women in a smithy's shop on a midsummer's day. Then to bring the olive hammer down with greater force, it sometimes happens that two or three persons will spring on the treadle at once. This is generally done by boys and girls. They stand as close as possible, hold each other by the waist, and simultaneously spring with the right foot on the treadle. It is hardly necessary to add that the standard of morality is not high among the members of this trade, and would undoubtedly be much improved if the women were debarred from such work. Whether the men alone could earn enough to keep them is a question not so easy to answer, though there can be no doubt that their wages would greatly increase but for the competition of their wives and their sisters.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worse cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, us. Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Soldby Dr. T. J. Da vison.

Science emerging from Darkness.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.
GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.
A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
TRADE MARK

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint: but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A. HOAG'S
Corn, Bean and Phosphate PLANTER.
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
OVER 20,000 NOW IN USE.
AGENTS WANTED in every town. Prices and circulars mailed on application.
A. F. JERRY,
WEST CHAZY, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1846
MUNN & CO.
PATENTS
NEW YORK
After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

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DR SETH ARNOLD'S
COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS
PREVENTS CONSUMPTION
All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Corp., Woonsocket, R. I.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS
No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale at DAVISON'S Drug Store.

C. A. LANGBEIN,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
ALL KINDS of HARNESS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,
COLLARS, HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,
Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., et... Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Shop in Barkers' Row, on Centre street.
april 9tf

Household Hints.

Ten common-sized eggs weigh one pound.

Two tablespoons of powdered sugar or flour weigh one ounce.

For nose bleed, get plenty of powdered alum up into the nostrils.

To restore gilt frames, rub with a sponge moistened in turpentine.

When dress silk becomes wet pat it between the hands to dry quickly.

If the cover is removed from soap dishes the soap will not get soft.

Rub your lamp chimney with salt to increase the brilliancy of the light.

Sandpaper applied to the yellow keys of the piano will restore the color.

Tissue or printing paper is the best thing for polishing glass or tinware.

The best of tea makes but an indifferent decoction unless the water is fresh.

For corns and bunions nothing is as cooling as the beaten white of an egg.

Cucumbers cut into stripes and laid in places infested with ants will drive them away.

Patient rubbing with chloroform will remove paint from black silk or any other material.

Young veal may be told by the bone in the cutlet. If it is very small the veal is not good.

Crockery that has been "soaked" with grease may be cleaned by slow boiling in weak lye.

A solution of alum, ten grains to an ounce of water, is excellent for bathing tender feet.

Egg shells crushed and shaken in a glass bottle half filled with water will clean it quickly.

Lemon juice will remove from the throat the dark stains often caused by wearing black fur next it.

Brooms dipped in boiling suds once a week will last longer and do better service than without.

When boiling cabbage set a vessel containing vinegar on the stove and the smell of cabbage will not be apparent.

Salt extracts the juices from meat in cooking. Steaks ought not therefore to be salted until they been broiled.

Olive oil saturated with camphor makes an excellent application for inflammatory swellings, also for rubbing rheumatic joints.

Cocoanut oil is said to increase the growth of the eyebrows; apply it smoothly with a camel's-hair brush at night just before retiring.

When troubled with neuralgic pains heat a flat-iron, put a double fold of flannel on the painful part, then move the iron to and fro on the flannel. The pain will cease almost immediately.

Wise Words.

Assumed virtue is false dignity.

Self admiration is lonesome exercise.

A trained man will never go straight.

Wise men always have to be told how wise they are.

Queer things are not so queer after they become utilized.

Appearances are not always the evidence of happiness.

Ignorance is more respectable than abuse of knowledge.

A tailor-made man should never be considered responsible.

Common sense demands a government that will govern impartially.

There is no greater success in life to always have an object in view.

No man can exert greater influence than by exhibiting his own self-respect.

A reformer to be successful must always be prepared to take his own drugs.

The man who depends upon himself, knows how to do right without being told.

Persons imitate each other because they are not on good terms with themselves.

The burden of disappointment is the necessary preparation before success can be borne.

No man will ever receive any knowledge more convincing than the fact that he is born.

The successful man is always the best informed in regard to the means by which he succeeded.

The act from a sense of duty will produce greater happiness than to yield to the promptings of desire.

Food for Thought.

We are martyrs to our own faults.

Facts stand by every man who is worthy.

A scorner loveth not one that reproveth him.

The fire of jealousy burns with very little fuel.

Life is not all in getting, but quite as much in helping.

A book may live when the man who wrote it is dead.

Silence is one of the hardest arguments to refute.

Labor is not genuine that has no heart or conscience in it.

What a heartless world this would be if there were no tears in it.

A subscriber wishes to know how to destroy ants in the garden. It is very difficult to destroy them or drive them away, as the substances that are disagreeable to the ants often injure the plants; but one of the best remedies is to fill their holes with strong soapsuds to which a small quantity of kerosene has been added.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. T J Davison.

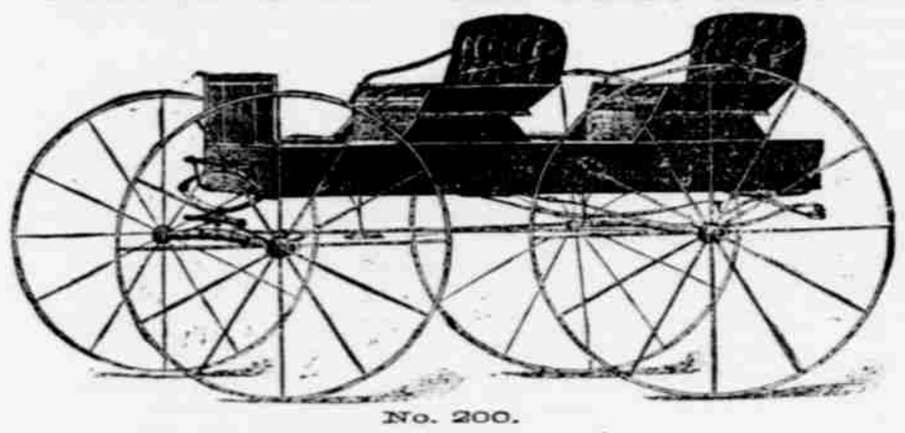
Pour all your soapsuds on your celery plants. It is a special fertilizer for celery, and will make the young plants grow faster than anything else that be applied. It is also excellent for asparagus.

THE SPRING MEDICINE YOU WANT
Paine's Celery Compound
Purifies the Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Stimulates the Liver,
Regulates the Kidneys and Bowels,
Gives Life and Vigor to every organ.

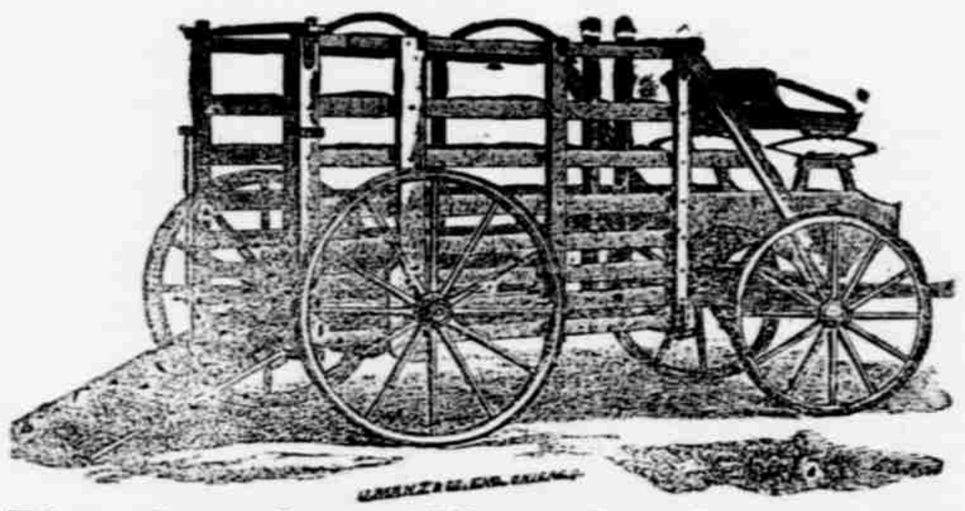
There's nothing like it.
"Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I procured some of Paine's Celery Compound. The use of two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine, I do not know its equal."
W. L. GREENLEAF,
Brigadier General V. N. G., Burlington, Vt.
$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.

Use It Now!
"Having used your Paine's Celery Compound this spring, I can safely recommend it as the most powerful and at the same time most gentle regulator. It is a splendid nerve tonic, and since taking it I have felt like a new man."
R. E. KNORR, Watertown, Dakota.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co. Props. Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Color Feathers and Ribbons. Easy! Elegant! Economical!
LACTATED FOOD Babies using it sleep well nights, Wake Laughing.

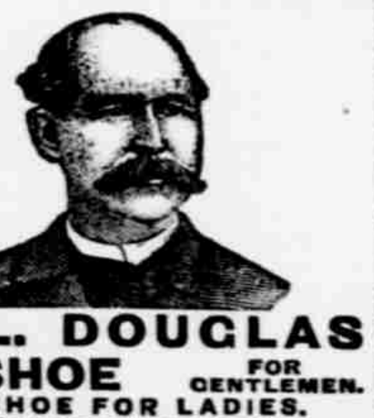


HUGHSON & SULLIVAN'S DANDY WAGON.
No. 200.
THE FINEST RUNABOUT WAGON IN THE MARKET FOR THE DEALER OR USER.
It is well made and finished from first-class Stock and fully warranted.
AGENTS WANTED.
Send for Catalogue showing a Variety of styles of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Carts and Cutters.
HUGHSON & SULLIVAN,
Manufacturers for the Trade, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



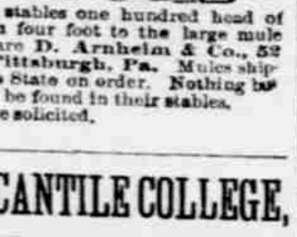
The American Live-Stock Wagon.
For the Use of Butchers and Stockmen. Saves Time, Labor and Expense.
No danger to the animal you are conveying, or to your horses. The animal does not get heated up, but is ready to kill as soon as it reaches the slaughter-house, and your meat is sound and healthy when it is brought to the block.
Ask for Catalogue "B." For prices, terms and circulars, address
SHIPMAN BRADT & CO., DeKalb, Ills.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer & Dealer in
HOME AND CITYMADE
FURNITURE
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE,
ALTOONA, PENN'A
Citizens of Cambria County and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest. [4-16-'80-tf.]



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
Fraudulent when my name and price are not stamped on bottom. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
FOR SALE BY
BARKER BRO'S., EBENSBURG PA.

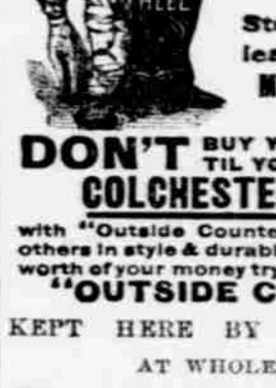
NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.



KENTUCKY MULES.
The only firm in Penn'a who make a speciality of Kentucky Saddle and Driving Horses, Draught and Pit Mules and keep constantly in their stables one hundred head of Mules, all sizes, from four foot to the large mule weighing 1400 lbs., are D. Arnheim & Co., 52 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mules shipped to all parts of the State on order. Nothing but No. 1 picked stock to be found in their stables.
Correspondence solicited.

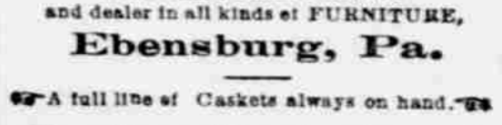
DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE,
PITTSBURG, PA.
The oldest and best Institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of young men for the active duties of life. For Circulars address,
P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Nov. 28, 1888.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.


COLCHESTER RUBBER BOOT WITH LEATHER HEEL

"This is the Boot for ME!"
DON'T BUY YOUR Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHESTER" with Sole leather Heel. This is the best fitting and MOST DURABLE BOOT in the market. Made of the best PURE GUM Stock. The Sole leather Heel saves Money to the Wearer.
DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTICS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE COLCHESTER ARCTIC
with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."
KEPT HERE BY BEST STORES
AT WHOLESALE BY
H. CHILDS & Co.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
Dec. 14, 1888.—4m.

THE STERLING Co.
Manufacturers of
THE STERLING PIANOS,
WHICH FOR
Quality of Tone, Beauty of Design, FINISH and adaptability for standing in Tune have no equal.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years
And satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.
Also Manufacture the WORLD-RENOWNED
STERLING ORGAN
Factories, Derby, Conn.



ROBERT EVANS,
UNDERTAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,
Ebensburg, Pa.
A full line of Caskets always on hand.
Bodies Embalmed
WHEN REQUIRED.
Apr 30 86

STEEL WIRE FENCE
The cheapest and neatest Fence for around Lawns, School Lots, Poultry Yards, Gardens, Farms etc. Also manufacturers of Light and Heavy Iron Fencing, Cresting, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters, Fire Escapes of different designs, and all kinds of Iron and Wire Work.
TAYLOR & DEAN.
203 & 205 Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 5, 1889.—1yr.

Dry-Shod Through the Sea.

The storms that too frequently usher in the wintry season along our coast bring pallor to so many of the faces and fear that is so like despair to so many of the hearts of those whose dear ones go down to the great deep in ships, that whatever alleviates the possible horrors of a wreck under stress of such storms is an object of interest. Nothing has yet been used in the way of rescue quite equal to the present system of relief for the ships dashed against our rocks or stranded on our sand-bars, where the waves can leap aboard and tear them to pieces. In our life-saving stations a small mortar gun is used to discharge a ball to which is attached an inch rope, and which can carry the rope some four hundred yards. The ball being shot over a wreck, the rope of course falls upon it, and the people there draw in by its means a stouter line, and with that another, till one end of a big hawser has been made fast on the wreck as the other end is made fast and taunt on the shore. By means then of the second rope a light car made of galvanized iron, and capable of holding four adult persons or eight children, and of closing so as to be nearly water-tight, is hauled to and fro from the wreck to the shore till all the crew and passengers are in safety. It takes, under such circumstances, just half an hour to get the whole apparatus at work and the car requires about ten minutes for a trip through the wildest surf, and has been known lo take off a couple of hundred people before a ship went to pieces. The whole thing if of peculiar interest to women, because it carries them and their children to safety when probably nothing else bould, and that, too, sometimes without wetting a foot or even allowing them to get damp.

How Passover Bread is Made.

In the preparation of the Jewish Passover bread the kneading is done in the ordinary way. Pure gunpowder water is the only component added. The time for the dough to be baked is reduced to the minimum. It is broken into flat cakes and then run between rollers into very thin sheets. Over these a workman rolls a pronged steel to perforate the dough, so that air holes may be seen in baked cakes. A steel hoop cuts the dough into round, flat sheets, which are then ready for the oven. The baker stands with a paddle attached to a very long handle. With the aid of a boy he thrusts the cakes into the brick compartment, and in half a minute pulls them out ready for use. A matzath cake is round, about four feet in diameter, somewhat browned and having slight air hole projections or its surface. They have a rather pleasant taste, not unlike that of crackers, and make a good substitute for bread. In some places there is a demand throughout the entire year for the unleavened cakes by dyspeptics. About eight cakes weigh a pound, which in large quantities sell at eight cents. The cakes are very brittle, and their pieces are ground up into fine meal. This is the substitutite for wheat flour in the househould during the Passover.

When Davis Left Fortress Monroe.

George Alfred Townsend, who saw Davis leave Fortress Monroe for Richmond, says: "His pictures heroized him and gave him a classical profile and an eye of ruling decision, which now he did not show. Still, in this setting of Hampton Roads, the man could not be else than the central figure. The great law of association made him the personage to which everything in view was subservient—the old fort which was the entering wedge into the late Confederacy; the yellow barrack peeping over the parapet where he had been imprisoned; the wrecks of the frigates sunk in the roadstead by his navy; the opposite cape where lurked that morning terrible as ever the superstition of the iron monster what emerged thence for the deliberate work of destruction at the command of his will. And now he was the riddle and perplexity of his conquerer; this thin old man, just permitted to feel the breath of liberety, whose name for fear or wonder had gone round the world and earned from a cool head, even like Gladstone, the opinion that 'Jefferson Davis had made a nation.' "

Why is it Cold on the Mountains.

Go into a greenhouse on a sunshiny day, and we find the temperature much hotter than outside. The glass will allow them out again with equal freedom, and consequently the temperature rise. Our whole earth is in this way to be likened to a greenhouse, only, instead of the panes of glass, we are enveloped by an enormous coating of atmosphere. When we are on the earth's surface we are, as it were, inside the greenhouse, and we benefit by the interposition of the atmosphere; but when we begin to climb very high mountains we gradually get through the atmosphere and then we suffer from the cold. If we could imagine the earth to be stripped of its coat of air, then eternal frost would reign over the whole earth as well as on the tops of the mountains.

A Terror to Knavish Coal Dealers.

In northean cities there has been recently introduced a patented automatic machine, which is a terror to the unfair coal dealer. It is in the form of scales, attached to coal receptacles. An account says:

The new-fangled concern is a remarkable piece of ingenuity. The hopper, of the shape an inverted pyramid, opens its mouth beneath the sidewalk chute into which the coal is dumped from the cart. The hopper holds about two tons of coal, and rest upon a set of levers supported by a heavy framework of wood. The levers extend to heavy scales capable of weighing several tons. The whole structure is so adjusted that when the coal is dumped from the cart through the sidewalk chute into the hopper its weight is immediately registered by the scales.

Air-slacked lime, dusted freely on the chicken yards, is one of the best preventatives of gaps in young chicks.

In Our Popular Brand
FINZER'S OLD HONESTY
Old Honesty
Will be found a Combination not always to be had.
A FINE QUALITY OF
PLUG TOBACCO
AT A REASONABLE PRICE
FINZER'S LOOK FOR THIS OLD ON EACH PLUG HONESTY
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN EXTRA SWEET PIECE OF
CHEWING TOBACCO
DON'T FAIL TO GIVE
Old Honesty
A FAIR TRIAL
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT
DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER
JNO. FINZER & BROS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

GASTON, WESTON & LADD,
TORRINGTON, Conn., and
46 Beekman Street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GASTON'S PRESTOLINE, PASTE, PRESTOLINE SILVER COMPOUND,
LILLIBRIDGE'S OLD ENGLISH POLISH.
Gaston's Prestoline,
THE
WONDERFUL METAL POLISH,
For Cleaning and Polishing
BRASS, COPPER, BRONZE, NICKEL, &c.
It will clean Metals with less labor than any preparation ever produced, giving a brilliant lustre which cannot be equaled, and which will last longer than any polish obtained by other means. Sold by the
HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORES.
CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.

Dobbins' Electric Soap
THE BEST FAMILY SOAP
—IN THE WORLD.—
It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.
THE original formula for which we paid $50,000 twenty years ago has never been modified or changed in the slightest. This soap is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.
IT contains nothing that can injure the finest fabric. It brightens colors and bleaches whites.
IT washes flannels and blankets as no other soap in the world does—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white and like new.
READ THIS TWICE
THERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to directions.
ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.
LIKE all best things, it is extensively imitated and counterfeited.
Beware of Imitations.
INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC
and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it, he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.
READ carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to follow directions on each outside wrapper. You cannot afford to wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable, and truly wonderful
Dobbins' Electric Soap.
I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR $1. A WEEK Club System
THE KEYSTONE WATCH CLUB
904 WALNUT ST.
while as convenient to the buyer as any instalment system, is a wholesale spot-cash system to us. The co-operation of the club members sells us 38 watches in each $38 Watch Club, and we get cash from the Club for each watch before it goes out, though each member only pays $1 a week. This is why we give you more for your money than any one else and why we are doing the largest watch business in the world. We sell only first quality goods, but our prices are about what others get for second quality. Our $10 Silver Watch is a substantial Silver (not imitation of any kind) Stem-Wind American Lever Watch—either hunting case or open. Our $25.00 Watch is a Stem-wind, Open Face, first quality, stiffened Gold American Lever Watch, guaranteed to wear 20 years. It is fully equal to any watch sold for $38 by others. We find a first-class Stiffened Gold Case much more satisfactory and serviceable than any Solid Gold Case that can be sold at less than double the money, as cheap solid cases are invariably thin, weak, of low quality, and worthless after short use. Our $38 Watch contains numerous important patented improvements, of vital importance to accurate timing—Patent Dustproof, Patent Stem Wind, &c., which we control exclusively. It is fully equal to accuracy, appearance, durability and service, to any $75 Watch, either Open Face or Hunting. Our $43.00 Railroad Watch is especially constructed for the most exacting use, and is the best Railroad Watch made, Open Face or Hunting. All these prices are either all cash or in clubs $1.00 a week. An Ajax Watch Insulator given free with each Watch.
The Keystone Watch Club Co
Main Office in Co's Own Building
904 WALNUT ST. PHILADA. PA.
Agents Wanted.
Ajax Watch Insulator, $1.00
A perfect protection against magnetism. Fits any Watch. Sent by mail on receipt of price. We refer to any Commercial Agency.

We Sell DIRECT to FAMILIES
By avoiding Agents you save their enormous expenses and profits which double the cost on every first class Piano they sell.
PIANOS, $150 to $1500.
ORGANS, $35 to $500.
Sent for trial in your own home before you buy. GUARANTEED SIX YEARS. Catalogue Free.
Marchal & Smith Piano Co. 235 E. 21st St. N.Y.
$35

Indications of Eyes.

There are persons who profess to interpret character by the lines of the palms of the hands, the color of the eyes, the hand writing and some other personal peculiarities. To what extent such interpretations are correct, of course, we cannot say. As to the color of the eyes being a test, the explanation as we find it is as follows:

Clear, light blue, with calm, steady glance, denote cheerfulness, good temper, constancy.

Blue, with greenish tints, are strongly indicative of these traits, but a slight propensity to greenish tints in eyes of any color is a sign of wisdom and courage.

Pale blue or steel colored, with shifting motion of eyelids and purple, denote deceitfulness and selfishness.

Dark blue or violet denote great affection and purity, but not much intellectuality.

Gray or greenish gray, with orange and blue shades and ever varying tints, are the most intellectual, and are indicative of the impulsive impressionable temperament—the mixture of the sanguine and bilious which produces poetic and artistic natures.

Black (dark brow) are a sign of passionate ordor in love.

Light brown or yellow denote inconstancy; green, deceit and coquetry. Eyes of no particular color (only some feeble shades of blue or gray, dull, expressionless, dead looking) belong to the lymphatic temperament and denote a listless, feeble disposition and a cold selfish nature.

Things Told by Others.

English farmers assert that there is no question about sheep taking readily to good sweet silage and doing well on it.

J. S. Lovett, of Little Silver, N. J., is quoted as calling the Carlough the handsomest and longest keeping apple in existence.

The belief is expressed by Vick that all things considered, the Diamond grape is superior to all the varieties of white grapes now before the public.

It is the opinion of a prominent entomologist that arsenical poisons can in any instance be as advantageously applied for the destruction of insects in dry mixture as in water.

The almost unanimous opinion of many prominent apiarians is that very little, if any, drone comb should be in a hive to place its colony in a normal and thrifty condition. A. J. Cook says: "Very little goes a long way."

A poultry keeper states that all the bone and oyster shells in the world will not prevent fowls from laying soft shelled eggs. The remedy is to give less grain and more bulky food and compell them to work and take exercise.

The president of the Western New York Horticultural society states that the proportion of London purple for spraying fruit, which experiment seems to have established, is half a pound to a hundred gallons of water. The time to spray is just when the blossoms are falling, and ten days afterwards a second spraying, which is advised by many to make thorough work.

Farm Economies.

A mixture of kerosene and lampblack is a good application to keep steel surfaces bright.

If the whiffletree breaks, don't throw it into the corner. Remove the irons. They can be fitted to new wood.

The further you are from market the greater is your need of condensing products by feeding grain and stover to animals.

By keeping the cattle off the pasture one day longer in the spring you may keep them upon it two days longer in the fall.

A handy thing to have is a box containing an assortment of bolts, screws, rivits, nails, and a hammer, pincers and cold chisel.

The paint brush that proved to be a bargain was cleaned in turpentine each time its work was done, dried and hung up by its handle.

Keep a few panes of window glass and a paper of tacks or some putty on hand. When the window pane is broken, don't makeshift; replace it.

Tips for Horses.

Rural New Yorker is responsible for the following, when we consider that tips for horses are only about half the weight and cost of full sized shoes, and that in certain circumstances they are much better and safer, it is surprising that they are not getting more rapidly into use. They never contract the hoof, but keep it in a natural healthy shape, and allow the frog of the foot to be planted squarely on the ground, and thus lesson the jar to the leg joints, and thero-liability to be injured, besides giving a firmer grasp on slippery ground. The surface of the hoof to which the tip is to nailed should be pared down enough to make it level with the hind part, so that it will set flat alike from toe to heel when the horse is stepping on the ground, or standing on the stable floor.

Wire Instead of Twine.

A simple device is reported to have been perfected at Quincy, Ills., which will render farmers independent of the binding twine trust. For some weeks a harvester has been at work in the sedge grass on the Missouri bottoms opposite Quincy, binding with wire instead of twine, and the device for doing so is pronounced a complete success. A twister is simply substituted for the knotter used in the twine binder. The farmer can therefore use either wire or twine, and the change can be made in a moment. It is stated that the old objections to wire binders have been obviated in the new attachment.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.